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Kissinger Begins Mission to China by Visiting Chou

By Don Oberdorfer

PEKING, Nov. 25 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on his seventh trip to China today with a hospital room meeting with Premier Chou En-lai and a public pledge to continue the making of relations.

S. Finishes Watergate Trial Case

Ige Throws Out Charges of Lying

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—A prosecution today rested its case against five former White House aides charged with covering up the Watergate break-in.

Mr. Mitchell, Ehrlichman, former White House staff chief, R. Baldean, former assistant attorney general, and Kenneth F. Parkison, former attorney for President Nixon, were indicted on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

Mr. Passarelli, a Treasury Department employee, testified that while on assignment to the White House, he had compiled a charting the flow of cash from on-re-election committee officials to Watergate break-in defendants.

\$429,500 Distributed

Mr. Passarelli testified that between July, 1972, and March 21, a total of \$429,500 was distributed.

Mr. Passarelli testified that he had examined Mr. Passarelli, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Ehrlichman, Mr. Baldean, Mr. Parkison, and Mr. Nixon, and had found them to be involved in the Watergate break-in.

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ALL SMILES—The crew of the hijacked British plane celebrate release. From left are First Officer Michael Wood, Engineer Frank Sharples and Capt. James Fletcher.

Tunisia Grants Temporary Asylum

Hijackers Give Up, Free Hostages

TUNIS, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Four Palestinian guerrillas surrendered unconditionally today to Tunisian police after releasing their remaining three hostages and abandoning threats to blow up their hijacked plane with themselves, seven other Palestinians and the hostages aboard.

The gunmen released unharmed three British crewmen, the remaining hostages from the hijacking of a British Airways VC-10 in Dubai on Thursday, and then surrendered to Tunisian security forces along with seven other Palestinian guerrillas, who were taken to a prison.

Palestine Liberation Organization authorities immediately presented the Tunisian government with a formal request that the four hijackers be turned over to the guerrilla agency. The PLO said the four were criminals who attacked innocent passengers and must account for their acts.

The PLO promised to take measures that would end such incidents.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Chatti said that the four terrorists gave up without conditions or guarantees about their future beyond temporary asylum.

A police car took them to an unknown site where they were granted temporary asylum along with the other seven Palestinian guerrillas. The guerrillas surrendered machine guns, pistols and grenades before being taken away.

The surrender followed 82 hours of negotiations here, during which the hijackers killed a West German banker and threatened to kill their more than 40 hostages unless they gained the release of 13 Palestinian guerrillas held in Egypt and two held in the Netherlands.

Only seven guerrillas had been released from prison. Five of them had been held in Egypt for staging the Rome airport massacre last December in which 32 persons died. The two guerrillas released by the Netherlands had been in jail for an unsuccessful hijacking attempt in Amsterdam.

"At each moment of the final negotiations, we were close to a disaster," Mr. Chatti said. "Knowing they could not find asylum in any Arab country, the men who committed the hijacking decided to remain in Tunis on condition they could do so without being handed over to the PLO or to justice here."

Mr. Chatti said that "at present the fedayeen [guerrillas] are in a safe place in the hands of Tunisian authorities—unconditionally and without precise guarantees."

Capt. James Fletcher, the commander of the captured plane and one of the last three hostages, said he was sure the hijackers would have blown up the plane with everyone aboard if their final ultimatum had not been met.

Tunisian officials refused to reveal how long they would allow the four gunmen to stay in the country, but Tunisian spokesmen said the hijackers stay here would be short.

President Habib Bourguiba held urgent consultations with representatives of the PLO on what to do with the four hijackers. "We insist on putting them on trial for their crime," a PLO official said here.

"We have won this battle with a minimum expense," Mr. Chatti said. "We have avoided a human tragedy," Mr. Chatti said.

A stewardess was seriously injured by gunfire when the plane was hijacked in Dubai on Thursday. After leaving Dubai, the plane stopped in Tripoli, Libya, before it continued to here.

The hijackers released four hostages here on Friday, 13 on Saturday and 21 yesterday.

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U.K. Asks Ban on IRA, Irish Travel Controls

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The British government decided today to outlaw the Irish Republican Army and take other anti-terrorist measures "unprecedented in peacetime."

The IRA had long been outlawed only in Northern Ireland and Ireland. Reacting to an intensified IRA bombing campaign in England, the government moved to provide the police with sweeping powers of arrest and detention. It also announced new controls over travel between England and Ireland.

The measures were disclosed in the House of Commons by Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary, who called them "draconian" but "fully justified to meet the clear and present danger."

He urged Parliament to approve the emergency legislation before the end of the week.

The decision to ban the IRA represented a sharp reversal of policy. Successive British governments had argued that outlawing the organization would drive its members underground and hamper the work of the police.

Birmingham Bombings

The bombings in pubs in Birmingham Thursday, when 19 persons were killed and nearly 200 were injured, so outraged the British that the government was forced into reacting with strong measures. Mr. Jenkins, who has long opposed the reintroduction of capital punishment, even agreed today that the issue should be debated anew in the House.

Mr. Jenkins, in describing the measures as "unprecedented in peacetime" in his speech to a somber House, said the anti-terrorist bill would be aimed at dealing exclusively with Irish bombers and gunmen. It would not apply to other terrorists such as those from the Palestine Liberation Organization or other Arab groups.

While the measures were welcomed by all politicians in the House and by the public, there was some private skepticism about how effective they would be. The IRA has long been outlawed in Northern Ireland as well as in the Irish Republic, but the terrorists have not been stopped.

Shortly after Mr. Jenkins spoke, three bombs exploded in mail boxes in the center of London.

Police said 30 persons were injured, one seriously. The mail box incidents were reminiscent of such attacks by Irish nationalists in London more than 50 years ago.

The IRA, which is campaigning for unification of the predominantly Protestant province of Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic, which is 95 per cent Catholic, has plagued Britain with its worst year of violence outside of wartime. The IRA has gradually stepped up its campaign in England in hopes of forcing the British government to yield its hold on the province, which has been torn by sectarian violence for the last five years.

The measures announced today include the following:

- The IRA would be outlawed and the government would have power to declare other terrorist organizations illegal as well.
- Those who belong to the illegal organization, support it financially or "in other ways," could be sentenced to up to five years in jail or an unlimited fine or both.
- The police would have the new authority to arrest suspected terrorists or accomplices without a warrant and hold them without charge for up to seven days, with the consent of the home secretary. The suspect can also be fingerprinted before any charge, unlike present procedure.
- The home secretary would have greater powers to control travel between England and Ireland by expelling suspected terrorists or refusing them entry into Britain. Immigration of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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Lost Left Breast 5 Weeks Ago

Mrs. Rockefeller's Right Breast Removed

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP).—Nelson Rockefeller underwent 3 1/2 hours of surgery today for the removal of her right breast, only five weeks after losing her left breast in a similar operation.

A hospital spokesman said she spent 45 minutes in the operating room. The surgical team began the operation at 11 a.m.

Mr. Jerome Urban, the surgeon, said that Mrs. Rockefeller's physical condition was very good and he put her to sleep with a general anesthetic.

He said he was "about 90 per cent sure we will not have to operate again."

Mr. Urban said he expected to be released in four or five days and he added that he did not feel she would need X-ray or chemotherapy.

In response to newspaper questions, he said about 10 per

cent of the women who have cancer in one breast develop cancer in the other.

A spokesman for the American Cancer Society said there are no firm figures on the chances of a woman getting cancer in the remaining breast after removal of one breast for cancer, but added that estimates go as high as 20-per-cent incidence over a 20-year period.

Mr. Rockefeller, the vice president-designate, arrived at Memorial Hospital at noon and told waiting newsmen: "Good news, folks, the operation is over."

He said the surgeons performed a simple mastectomy with a little exploratory work, as opposed to the radical mastectomy performed during the first operation.

"We're grateful to God and also the doctors and nurses," he said.

"It was 3 1/2 hours before I

heard, so I've been a little worried, but now I feel much better."

Mr. Rockefeller said President Ford had telephoned him "and he and his wife were deeply concerned. His wife was very worried."

Shortly before his wife entered the hospital yesterday, Mr. Rockefeller said her frame of mind was "nervous good."

Mrs. Rockefeller's left breast was removed Oct. 17 at the hospital, a part of the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

At that time, a biopsy was performed on Mrs. Rockefeller's right breast. Mr. Rockefeller said technicians found the next day "a number of malignant cells, but it was dormant."

Mr. Rockefeller expressed concern for his 45-year-old wife's psychological and emotional well-being and asked Dr. Urban not to tell Mrs. Rockefeller that a second operation was needed.



Mrs. Happy Rockefeller

During the intervening four weeks, other physicians were consulted about alternatives to surgery, including radiation therapy and drug treatment.

When Mrs. Rockefeller asked a week ago about the biopsy results, Dr. Urban told her that dormant cancer cells were found. He told her the cells might not move about the body for years but should be removed.

The ministers tried to walk the tightrope between achieving specific agreements at this stage and leaving the entire onus for a summit meeting's success on the heads of government themselves.

The ministers are haunted by the failure of the EEC's summit meeting at Copenhagen last December, when too much had been left for decision at the conference itself—with the result that it broke up in bad-tempered disarray.

With the exception of the Irish and Italians, there is no doubt about the political will to hold a summit meeting. But the continuing uncertainty about whether it will take place has already called into question the remaining hopes that the event will be a "success" in the terms that all nine EEC member nations hope for.

All the ministers—even Mr. Fitzgerald—were at pains to emphasize at the end of today's discussions that "some progress" had been made. But EEC officials tended to look upon it as progress by default—that is, no new hurdles to a summit session had emerged.

Walking a Tightrope

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CAPE TOWN, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Surgeon Christian Barnard today joined the heart of a 10-year-old girl to that of a 58-year-old mining engineer suffering from terminal heart failure.

It was the first operation of this kind. The patient, Ivan Taylor, was reported later today to be in good condition, with both hearts beating.

The unnamed donor was fatally injured in an accident shortly before the operation.

At a press conference at Grote Schuur Hospital today, Prof. Barnard described the operation as "a quite exciting new idea."

It was so simple that "once we've got confidence, we can do it without a heart-lung apparatus," the 51-year-old surgeon declared.

"If successful, this operation could replace the total transplant," he said.

The surgeon explained that the new heart had been connected to aorta and atrium with shunt with the diseased heart and was taking over the functions of the old heart's left side. The hearts are sutured together.

remove it, and the patient still has his own heart to keep him going," Prof. Barnard said.

"With a straight transplant, the operation is final. When you take a man's heart out, it's out," he added.

Prof. Barnard said that the recipient's heart was completely diseased and that his chances of survival before the operation were "hopeless."

The patient was older than he would have liked, Prof. Barnard said, adding that he had never seen a heart as bad as that one.

He said that he had to cut away 40 per cent of the left ventricle of the patient's own heart, which had been practically destroyed by multiple heart attacks.

Immediately after the operation, "I was very surprised to see how the action of the [patient's own] heart had improved," Prof. Barnard said.

"I am very happy with him," he added.

The donor heart was kept beating artificially in the child's clinically dead body until the operation could begin.

The additional heart has been (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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Hopes on Syrian Response Rise

Vladivostok Encourages Arab Moderates

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The call by President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, for a resumption soon of the Geneva conference on the Middle East was taken in a spirit of optimism here today by moderate Arab diplomats.

They expressed hope that the prospect of early resumption of the talks would have a positive effect on the attitude of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and possibly lead him to agree to a six-month extension of the mandate for the United Nations peace-keeping force on the Syrian-Israeli front.

Syrian resistance to approving an extension of the mandate, which expires on Saturday, has been seen as a major obstacle to Middle East peace-making efforts. Mr. Assad has said that he cannot approve the extension without getting something in return.

Uncertainty about Syrian intentions has heightened fears of renewed war. It is felt in some circles here in Cairo that Israel might take a Syrian refusal as a pretext for a "preventive war" against the Arabs.

In Washington, officials said the wording of the Ford-Brezhnev communiqué was loose enough to allow Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to continue his step-by-step approach to Middle East peace, if he could find backing in Egypt and Israel.

Egyptian diplomats have been saying that Yasser Arafat and the other leaders of the PLO Liberation Organization, the overall grouping for Palestinian guerrilla units, are in fact accepting the existence of Israel as they seek international respectability through the United Nations and a part in the negotiating process at Geneva.

Cairo officials feel, however, that the PLO's leaders could not have been expected to make that acceptance formal in a UN resolution at their first appearance there. If they had done so, so the thinking here goes, they would have exposed Mr. Arafat to wide and violent opposition within Palestinian ranks.

UNESCO Chairman

PARIS, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—The executive board of UNESCO today elected Hector Wiyler of Jamaica as its chairman for two years.

Many extremists among the Palestinians have also concluded from Mr. Arafat's trip to New York to address the General Assembly that, by entering into the diplomatic process, the PLO leadership has accepted the existence of the Israeli state.

It was noted by officials here

Heart Graft
By Barnard

(Continued from Page 1)

placed in the patient's right chest and, as yet, has no nerve supply, the doctor said.

The patient's transplanted heart will be "under his own brain control," Prof. Barnard explained.

Prof. Barnard and his operating team are now watching for signs of rejection. They have another problem, Prof. Barnard said, in that each heart is beating at its own pace and the electrocardiograph readings have to be interpreted accordingly.

Prof. Barnard intends to leave the new heart in the patient's chest indefinitely. Later, he said, it may be possible to use the treatment as a temporary assistance measure for other patients. In that application, the new heart would be removed after the old heart had regained strength.

"I think doctors will feel much freer to refer patients for heart transplants now because we don't cut out the person's own heart," the surgeon said.

The new technique has been successfully laboratory tested using baboons as subjects. Much of the research work was done by a Belgian doctor, Dr. Jacques Losman, who now works at Groote Schuur, Prof. Barnard said.

Prof. Barnard performed the world's first heart transplant at Groote Schuur seven years ago. Recently he has criticized doctors because they refuse to refer patients for transplants.

The first transplant patient, Louis Washkansky, lived 18 days with his new heart before his body rejected it.

The world's longest surviving heart transplant patient is Louis Russell, 49, of Indiana, who received a new heart at a Richmond, Va., hospital, in August, 1968. Last month, he was given a permanent pacemaker to help his heart pump blood.

that the phrase in the Ford-Brezhnev communiqué about "the legitimate interests of all peoples of the area, including the Palestinian people," echoed language used by the United States in previous joint declarations with the Soviet Union, Egypt and others.

The United States speaks of the "interests," not the "national rights" of the Palestinians. The Arabs and most of the members of the UN speak of "national rights." It was believed here that Mr. Brezhnev bowed to Mr. Ford on this matter.

Egyptians also noted that in the communiqué Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev explicitly upheld the "right of all the states of the area" to independent existence. This was a phrase that Western European delegations wanted inserted into the UN resolution on the Palestinians passed Friday. But the Palestinians objected and the nine countries of the European Common Market abstained on the resolution.

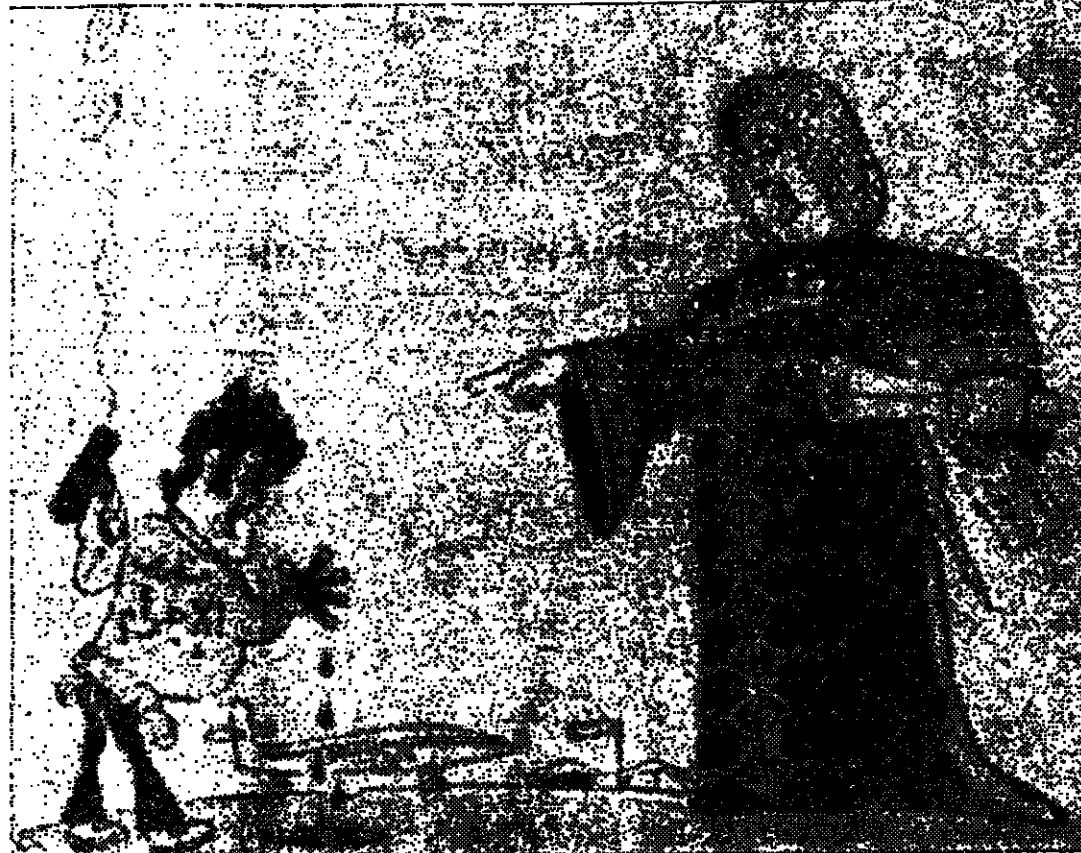
The Soviet Union, as President Anwar Sadat of Egypt noted in a speech a few months ago, is committed to upholding the existence of Israel.

Some Arab diplomats here interpreted the Ford-Brezhnev communiqué as a signal that Mr. Kissinger's lone role in Middle East peace-making was over. To these diplomats, it appears that Mr. Ford has conceded to Mr. Brezhnev that Washington's "go-it-alone" diplomacy could not settle the Arab-Israeli conflict and that the strong cooperation of the Soviet Union—in fact, a joint effort by the two big powers—was what was needed.

Israeli Spy Couple
Get Death in Cairo

CAIRO, Nov. 25 (AP).—An Egyptian military court today sentenced a Palestinian and his Egyptian wife to death by hanging after finding them guilty of spying for Israel.

Abraham Shalim and his wife, Indira, were said to have been arrested in August in possession of a U.S.-made radio transmitter. The prosecution said they used it to report on "any military moves indicating a new war in the region." Their 18-year-old son received five years in prison on the same charge and two younger sons were sent to a juvenile home. President Anwar Sadat must approve the death sentences.



ONE POINT OF VIEW—Egyptian press comment on the hijacking included this cartoon in Al-Ahram. The gunman is labeled "Criminal Organization" and the female figure is named "Palestine." She says in a caption, "You are not my son nor do I know you."

Israelis Smash West Bank Guerrilla Ring

TEL AVIV, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Israel said today its security forces broke up a Syrian-backed guerrilla network in the occupied West Bank of Jordan that included two Israeli Arabs.

The forces uncovered a cell affiliated with the as-Saiga guerrilla organization based in Syria and arrested 28 persons, the military command said.

Military sources said the suspected guerrillas were rounded up during the last several days in the West Bank towns of Ramallah, Nablus and Hebron, the scenes of civil disorders in recent weeks.

It was the first report of a guerrilla ring being smashed since April when security forces broke up two groups, one in Ramallah and one in Jerusalem.

The command said the cell was suspected of a grenade attack in Hebron in August and that one of its Israeli Arab members carried out a similar attack in coastal Netanya later the same month.

French Minister
Rebuffs UNESCO

PARIS, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Françoise Giroud, France's Secretary of State for Women's Affairs, decided today to boycott a meeting at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization because of the international body's attitude toward Israel.

She rejected an invitation to address a meeting on women's status in modern society, describing UNESCO's attitude as "shocking."

Ten days ago, a group of 31 artists and intellectuals, including Jean-Paul Sartre and pianist Arthur Schnitzler, said that, to protest the exclusion of Israel from all UNESCO activities, they would never again collaborate with the organization.

Rare Visit Paid
To Persian Gulf
By U.S. Carrier

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—A U.S. aircraft carrier has entered the Persian Gulf for the first time in 26 years, the Pentagon announced today.

The carrier, accompanied by two guided-missile destroyers, will conduct a brief "familiarization deployment" and will leave within a week, the Pentagon said.

The appearance of a U.S. carrier in waters adjoining some of the most important oil-producing countries in the world seems certain to provoke new protests from the Soviet Union, India and other countries which oppose U.S. naval operations in the Indian Ocean region.

Pentagon spokesman William Beecher said the carrier Constellation, with about 100 aircraft aboard, entered the gulf yesterday accompanied by the destroyers Berkeley and Cochrane.

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mandate, which expires midnight Saturday, would be extended.

Mr. Waldheim made the statement at an impromptu press conference following a 2 1/2-hour meeting with President Hafez al-Assad. The UN leader arrived in Damascus earlier in the day to begin a three-day tour which will include Israel and Egypt.

4 Hijackers
Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)
as harmful to the Palestinian cause.

U.S. Against Asylum

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The United States today urged all nations to deny asylum to the four Palestinian hijackers.

The State Department in a statement read by press officer Paul Hare, said: "We believe the international community must make it clear that no government should allow the perpetrators of this latest atrocity, as well as those criminals released to them, to escape the consequences of their criminal actions."

The spokesman noted that the Egyptian government refused to turn over to the hijackers eight Arab guerrillas being held in connection with the murder last year in Khartoum of a Belgian and two U.S. diplomats. The eight were among the 13 held in Cairo whose release the hijackers had demanded.

8 Europe Nations Plan
Better Flight Controls

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Ministers from eight West European nations today adopted a plan to improve air-traffic control during the next five years.

The plan, adopted at a meeting here of Eurocontrol, an agency concerned with the safety of air navigation, calls for a new control center at Karlsruhe, West Germany, in 1976, automatic data processing systems at the London and Shannon, Ireland, airports and more modern radar and navigation facilities. Other nations belonging to Eurocontrol are Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Spain.

Britain Moves to Outlaw
IRA, Control Irish Travel

(Continued from Page 1)

ficers, as well as the police, would have power to arrest, detain and search suspects at airports and docks.

"The practical effect will be to give the police powers to exercise a security control over all passengers entering and leaving Great Britain from Ireland," Mr. Jenkins said. "At present the police exercise surveillance at the ports but they have no special powers to question or search travelers."

As part of the crackdown, the government also made illegal the wearing of anything that would "arouse reasonable apprehension" that a person was a member of an illegal organization. This was in response to public complaints against IRA supporters parading in England in IRA uniforms at funeral processions and protest marches.

Support From Heath

Mr. Jenkins won virtually unanimous support in the House for his measures. Edward Heath, the leader of the Conservative party opposition, said: "We strongly support you and the proposals you have put forward. In a free democratic society we

Misuse of Detention Feared

Alleged Racketeers Deprive
Of Rights by Decree in India

By Lewis M. Simons

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25 (UPI).—A presidential order which deprives alleged smugglers and other racketeers of their basic constitutional rights has raised a political furor here and introduced a sense of nervousness into many ordinary Indian homes.

Under the new order, the government is free to arrest persons suspected of smuggling, illegal foreign-exchange dealings and similar crimes and hold them in prison indefinitely without allowing them access to the courts.

"This is the closest thing to Nazi Germany I've ever heard of," said the wife of a New Delhi businessman. "Now they're perfectly free to barge into our homes in the middle of the night and drag anyone off to jail. All they have to do is label you a smuggler."

President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed issued the order on Nov. 16 at the behest of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Mrs. Gandhi forced the order through over the objections of all opposition political parties.

Rare Unity

The opposition, from the rightist Hindu Jana Sangh party to the Communist party of India, displayed rare unity in opposing the order, which has been labeled "authoritarian," an act of "naked dictatorship" and "fascist."

Legal sources expressed the opinion that the order may not be constitutional. The government enacted the order under the national emergency which was declared in 1971 since the Bangladesh War of December, 1971.

Some lawyers point out that the emergency regulations give the government extraordinary powers to deal with threats to the security of the country.

Smugglers and foreign-exchange racketeers, they argue, do not constitute that kind of threat. The presidential ruling is to be mainly in effect only against those who are active since the Bangladesh War of December, 1971.

The government took the drastic step as part of an intensive campaign against organized criminals who are said to be depriving India of more than \$5 billion a year. Since the campaign was launched two months ago, 539 alleged smugglers and foreign-exchange racketeers reportedly have been arrested.

20 Released

However, in the last few weeks, courts in various parts of India have released 20 of these persons, mainly because the evidence against them has been considered grossly inadequate.

Frustrated by these decisions, Mrs. Gandhi decided to override the courts by depriving suspects of their access to the legal system.

The government has tried to assure opposition politicians and the public that the presidential order will be used only against smugglers and other racketeers. The assurance has failed, however, to calm suspicions that the government is now free to arrest and hold not just criminals, but anyone whose freedom it finds inconvenient.

The concern is heightened by the fact that the order can be invoked not only by the government in New Delhi but also by state and district governments. This local government power raises the fear among numerous critics that the ruling Congress party will be able to conduct a witch hunt at all levels against its political enemies.

Convenient Tool

Some critics believe that Mrs. Gandhi intends to continue the state of emergency for as long as possible because it provides her with a convenient tool. The legislation under which the anti-

smuggling campaign was launched, the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, is itself an emergency power.

When the MISA, as it is commonly called, was put into effect, no one complained. Smugglers have long been resented by Indians for their high living, their control of ranking political figures. In fact, it was at that time the government should have taken broader action and also against corrupt politicians, big businessmen linked to smugglers.

Many of the smugglers' flamboyant characters, fleets of sailing dhows and speed motor launches, secret hideouts on India's hazy sea coast and the old domes of the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf.

With these boats, they made steady streams of Indian silks, antiques and other goods in exchange for gold, diamonds, watches, perfumes, other contraband luxury goods, and a market for wealthy Indians in Bombay and other cities.

Movie Industry

Several smugglers' allies have major interests in legitimate businesses, particularly the Hindi movie industry. Many of these allies also run foreign-exchange rackets.

Most Indians welcomed crackdown against the smugglers as long overdue. But the hostile reaction to presidential order was Newspaper editorials, opposition leaders and even civil servants have expressed deep reservations as well as fears that Indian democracy is in jeopardy.

Responding to the public's tilt, Mrs. Gandhi and cabinet decided last Wednesday to convert the presidential order into a legal bill. With it coming a majority in Parliament, government should have no problem driving the legislation through.

Vatican Unit
Restates Ban
On Abortion

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 25 (UPI)

The Vatican declared today that nothing could justify abortion, even risk to the mother or the possibility of a normal child. It was the Vatican's strongest anti-abortion declaration in recent times.

"Never, under any pretext, abortion is resorted to, either a family or by a political authority, as a legitimate means regulating birth," said the Vatican Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.

The congregation said that 5,000-word "Declaration on the Abortion" was approved Pope Paul VI.

"In reality," the declaration said, "respect for human must be observed as soon generation begins. From time that an ovum is fertilized a life is begun which is not that of the father nor of the mother; it is rather the life of a new human being with its own growth."

Grave Problem

The declaration acknowledged the gravity of the problem posed in specific cases, but said: "It may be a serious question of health, sometimes of life death, for the mother; it may be the burden represented by an additional child, especially if there are good reasons to fear that child will be abnormal or retarded. We proclaim only that of these reasons can ever justify the right to the disposal of another's life, even when that life is only beginning."

"The movement for the emancipation of women, where it is essentially to free them from unjust discrimination, is on a solid ground. But it cannot change nature, nor one exempt women, any more than men, from what nature demands of them," the statement continued.

The declaration said that men and women "are free to sexual pleasure to the point of procreation, without taking into account any law or the essential orientation of sexual life to fruits of fertility, then this is has nothing Christian in it. It is even unworthy of man. It does not confer any right to discontinue life—even if embryonic or to suppress it on the pretext that it is burdensome."

House Unit Asks End

Of Probe of Pardon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)

A House Judiciary subcommittee has recommended that the House investigation of President Ford's pardon of former President Richard Nixon be dropped.

By a 6-3 vote, the subcommittee recommended that no further witnesses be called. The Judiciary Committee will take the matter later.

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nits on Missiles

Ford Briefs Congress Today
on Vladivostok Arms Accord

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI). President Ford will brief top congressional leaders tomorrow on the Vladivostok arms accord with the Soviet Union, which the White House calls "one of the most significant agreements since World War II."

The President, who returned last night after a short but cordial meeting at Vladivostok with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, is expected to hold a press conference to answer questions about the arms agreement and his visits to Japan and South Korea.

The tentative agreement sets a limit on the number of American and Soviet long-range missiles and submarines launched with multiple independently targetable warheads. It puts curbs on bombers for the first time.

ddis Ababa
nder Control

(Continued from Page 1)

here for England today, continued for his family's security. Ethiopian mission sources said he had left to join his son, a Jacob, 21, a student at Oxford University, for an unspecified period. The youth was the wife's grandchild of the deposed emperor, but the military stripped him of his title potential heir to the throne. The ailing crown prince moved to a luxury apartment here in September he said that was willing to answer the military's call and return to his homeland.

ut non-Ethiopian sources said he were convinced that the prince was no longer planning to return. "Anyway, he will be by now that he would be dead man if he would travel to his," a source said today.

ore in Geneva, the world alliance of Young Men's Christian associations today expressed its credulity and deep sorrow at weekend execution of its president, former Ethiopian Premier Jajakethew Makonnen.

in Makonnen, a member of Coptic Orthodox Church, had been in the world alliance's vice-president from 1968 until last year, when he was elected president. A former Ethiopian ambassador to the United Nations, had served as chairman of the Security Council.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told a press conference in Vladivostok yesterday that the "breakthrough" accord will "put a cap on the arms race."

In a statement on arrival at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., last night, Mr. Ford said: "Callings on the strategic forces of both nations have been accepted."

"A good agreement that will serve the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union is within our grasp."

Differences Stated

Mr. Ford told his well-wishers that "we often agreed, but not always. When we did not, we stated our differences frankly."

The President noted that many details remained to be worked out by both sides on the strategic arms limitation before final acceptance and formal conclusion of the agreement. The pact embodying the principles agreed to in Vladivostok is expected to be signed by the President and the Soviet leader when Mr. Brezhnev visits Washington next year.

Congressional Meeting

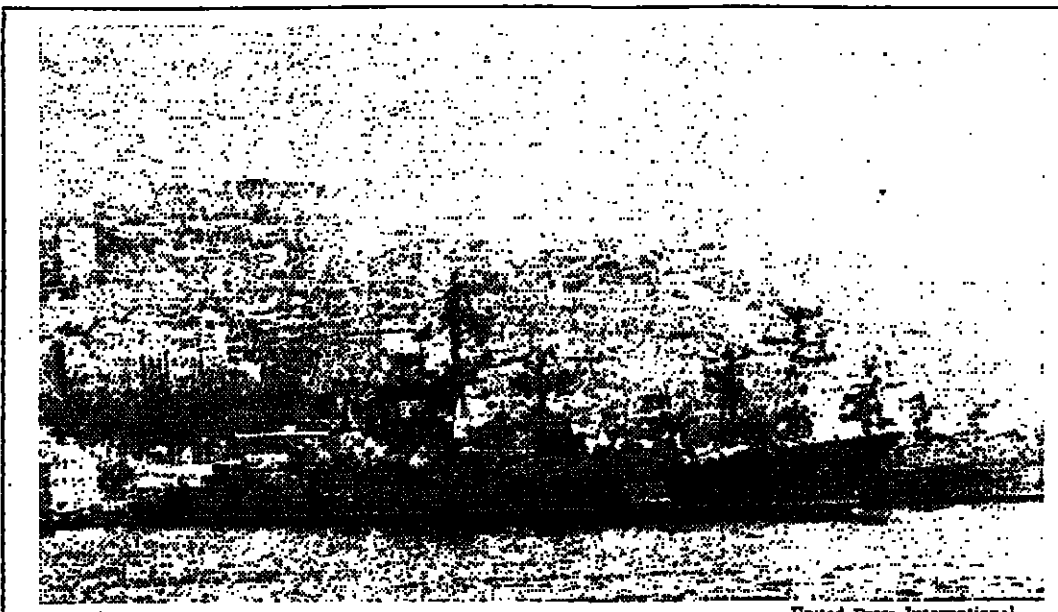
White House Press Secretary Ronald Nissen said the President would meet tomorrow with congressional leaders of both parties, including chairmen and ranking minority members of Senate and House Armed Services, Foreign Affairs and Appropriations Committees.

The President was said to be awaiting a written statement from the Russians spelling out exact terms of the oral agreement before announcing the numbers of warheads and missile systems it covers. Mr. Nissen said, however, that those figures would be relayed to the legislators at tomorrow's White House meeting.

Soviet Media Hall Talks

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The Vladivostok summit meeting was a major step toward insuring world peace, official Soviet news media said today.

"Vladivostok means a strengthening of international security," the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya said, and the Communist party newspaper Pravda said: "The fact that the talks ended successfully... has become an important indication of goodwill by both sides and their desire to attain the set goal—to contain the nuclear arms race and rule out any possibility of military confrontation between our two countries."



AT ANCHOR—Part of the Soviet Far Eastern fleet in the harbor at Vladivostok. Photographs by Western newsmen were permitted during visit by President Ford.

News Analysis

Ford-Brezhnev Encounter Boosts Détente

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The breakthrough by President Ford and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev toward a major new strategic arms control agreement far exceeded most expectations and will undoubtedly give a new impetus to East-West accommodation at a time of some uncertainties on both sides.

The extent of the agreement and the speed with which it was achieved suggest also that the Kremlin may have been prepared last summer to move forward on this issue but held back for fear that President Richard Nixon was in too weak a position to get a complex arms agreement approved by the Senate.

The Kremlin may also have been persuaded that this was the moment to move ahead by the start of congressional action to approve the administration's trade bill granting Moscow more favorable tariffs in return for more relaxed handling of emigration by Jews.

Whatever the immediate causes, the success of the first East-West encounter is likely to produce political dividends for both Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Ford and to give them better means for quieting domestic skeptics of détente.

Form of Assurance

More broadly, Mr. Brezhnev's emphasis on the need for long-term commitments in the arms-control field and on trade is a form of assurance to the West as a whole that the Brezhnev-led coalition in the Kremlin puts higher priority on pursuing accommodation than on trying to exploit the financial and energy crisis in the West for gains by Western Communist parties.

For the Russians, Mr. Ford's warm pledges to pursue détente and his readiness to strike an accord with Mr. Brezhnev so quickly is reassurance that the change in the White House has not affected basic American policy toward the Soviet Union, despite the months of worry in the Kremlin that the departure of Mr. Nixon would be dangerous to détente.

For Mr. Brezhnev personally, the cordial atmosphere and the positive results will be extremely useful in rebutting skeptics among the leadership about the course of Soviet accommodation with the West. Already, Soviet com-

mentators are hailing what one television newsmen has called "the important, intense and, as it has now become clear, fruitful work done during these two days."

Only here and there were there indications of continuing disagreements. Mr. Brezhnev hinted at Moscow's impatience for congressional approval of more favorable tariff and credit terms in a speech when he remarked that "much has still to be done to really clear the way for the development of equitable trade and economic links between our two countries."

On the crucial issue of how to pursue a Middle East settlement, the two leaders were clearly still at odds, although they voiced a common concern over the "dangerous situation" there.

Geneva Conference

Mr. Ford refused to give Mr. Brezhnev the kind of endorsement Moscow wants for an immediate resumption of the Geneva conference and the moving of all diplomatic efforts to that forum. The loose wording of the communiqué indicates that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger retains full flexibility for his personal diplomacy despite Mr. Brezhnev's criticism of that approach.

On the European Security Conference, the Russians also received only a lukewarm endorsement from Mr. Ford that a "possibility" exists for its early conclusion, a more tentative commitment than Mr. Nixon had given in July.

On the issue of nuclear proliferation, after India's explosion of an atomic device, the Russians moved closer to the U.S. position of "stressing the importance" of making the nonproliferation treaty more effective. But evidently out of deference to India, Moscow stopped short of a firm pledge to bring more countries under its control.

Nonetheless, it was strategic arms control that the two leaders went to Vladivostok to discuss and on which they concentrated. And, as the President's party indicated in parting, that is the issue by which the White House wants the Vladivostok meeting measured.

The final reaction of Congress will undoubtedly depend more on what was not revealed than on what was revealed—the numbers of missiles and other strategic launchers that each side has agreed to allow the other. The only clue given by Mr. Kissinger was that it will be "substantially

under" current Soviet strength. For the Americans, that means the Vladivostok agreement will be presented as a chance to prevent the Russians from moving to the total of 1,410 land-based and 950 sea-based missiles permitted under the 1972 agreement, plus about 125 strategic bombers.

Multiple Warheads

But the agreement will allow Moscow to move fully into the deployment of multiple warheads for its missile forces, a realm where the United States has hitherto held strong advantage. How far the Russians will be allowed to go, no one has disclosed, and this is sure to be a point thoroughly thrashed out in Congress.

On another important issue, the accord promises to put controls for the first time on strategic bomber forces, where the United States has an advantage of about 400 to 125. This is an advantage to Moscow.

But the Americans have gained, as Mr. Kissinger reported it, by having the Kremlin drop its previously firm insistence on considering about 300 forward-based U.S. aircraft in Europe as part of the U.S. strategic bomber force. For Washington, this will be a help with its Western European allies who regard that force as their nuclear umbrella.

Thus, overall, the shape of the offensive arms control agreement that Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev have now instructed their negotiators to seek is broader than the one Mr. Nixon was seeking when he came here in June.

More importantly, perhaps, it suggests that the top political leaders on both sides have concluded that it is more important to find some loose formula to achieve an agreement on strategic parity than to argue too finely over numerical advantages or disadvantages in one realm or another of their strategic arsenals.

If so, this is probably the most important reassurance each side has given the other for the full range of Soviet-American accommodation.

Kissinger
Begins Visit
To PekingSecretary, Family
Meet Ailing Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

"with appreciation" a statement by President Ford that he would continue to implement the Shanghai communiqué, calling for eventual normalization of relations. He said:

"The current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven. The entire world is amidst intense turbulence and unrest, which reflect the sharpening of various contradictions and is something independent of man's will."

"The history of mankind always moves forward amidst turmoil. In our view such turmoil is a good thing and not a bad thing."

Mr. Kissinger called normalization "not a matter of expediency but a fixed principle of American foreign policy." Relations have moved ahead steadily in the last two years and now Mr. Ford has sent him to continue the process, he declared.

Taking a somewhat different view of current world upheavals, Mr. Kissinger expressed belief that they will lead to "a new and better order for all peoples."

The Chinese have been openly antagonistic to U.S.-Soviet arms limitation deals such as those worked out at the Vladivostok meeting during the weekend. But there was no open reference to this subject during today's ceremonies for Mr. Kissinger.

As Mr. Kissinger was traveling here, a senior American official aboard his plane—who cannot be quoted by name under prevailing ground rules for the press—described as nonsense a report in The Washington Post that the United States had indicated to China the possibility of Soviet action against it and the massing of troops along their common border.

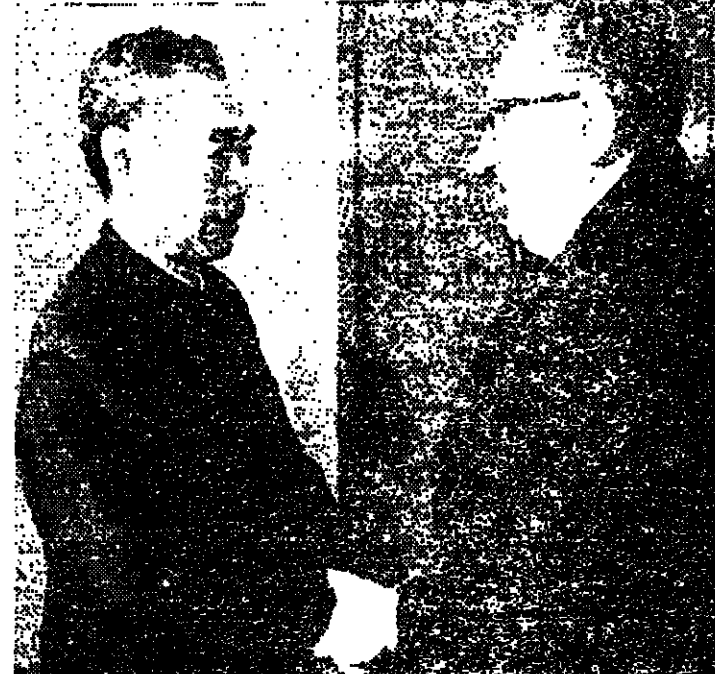
The United States would very soon get into an impossible situation if it told the Russians and Chinese of the menace one faces from the other, the senior official said. He maintained that the United States had never done this.

Bomb Starts Fire
At Harrow Dorn

LONDON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—A Gasoline bomb was thrown into a crowded boys' dormitory at Harrow school early today in the second attack on the exclusive institution in a month.

Police said there were no injuries. About 70 boys were evacuated from the Grove House dormitory and firemen kept the blaze from spreading beyond an upper floor.

A teacher said the bombing was preceded by what he called a "vague warning" yesterday and a bomb hoax Saturday. On Oct. 23, a five-pound bomb was set off at a staff member's home at Harrow, but no one was injured.



MEETING IN PEKING—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is greeted by hospitalized Chou En-lai yesterday.

Anti-Trust Suit Aims at Pacts
By U.S.-British Publishers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—The Justice Department filed a civil anti-trust suit against 21 major American publishing companies today, charging them with conspiring to divide world book markets illegally with British publishers.

The Publishers' Association, a British organization covering virtually all major publishing houses in the United Kingdom, was named as co-conspirator but not as a defendant. Individual British publishing houses were also named as co-conspirators but not defendants.

The suit charges that since 1947 the publishers have operated under agreement in which they allocated exclusive marketing territories throughout the world except in certain areas designated "open territory."

The publishers are also accused of monitoring the allocation agreements and making efforts to suppress breaches, the suit said.

The Justice Department said that the U.S. export of books totals more than \$250 million annually and that the United Kingdom is the largest foreign market for books published in the United States. The United Kingdom exports more than \$165 million worth of books annually.

The anti-trust action charges that whenever a copyrighted book published in the United States by one of the named companies was also to be published in Great Britain, the American company would grant a license to the publishing house in the United Kingdom.

Such a license usually would give the British publisher the exclusive right to publish, distribute or sell the book in the traditional British market. In return, the British publisher would agree not to market the book in the United States and certain other countries.

The government said the system works the same way when a British publisher brings out a book which is also published in the United States. A U.S. publisher gets exclusive rights to handle the book in this country and certain other countries by agreeing to stay out of the British market, the suit said.

As a result, the suit said, "competition in the sale of English-language copyrighted books among United States and United Kingdom publishing houses has been suppressed."

"Purchasers of such books have been deprived of competition, and the purchase of books from the United States and the importation of books into the United States have been restrained."

Named as defendants were: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.; Bantam Books; Columbia Broadcasting System; Dell Publishing Co.; Doubleday and Co.; Grosset and Dunlap; Harcourt Brace Jovanovich; Harper and Row; Houghton Mifflin; Intext, Inc.; Little Education and Publishing.

The Macmillan Co.; McGraw-Hill; Oxford University Press; Penguin Books; Putnam; Random House; Simon and Schuster; The Times Mirror Co.; the Viking Press and John Wiley and Sons.

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Prosecution Rests Its Case
At Watergate Cover-Up Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

threatened to expose national security activities undertaken by the "plumbers."

Mr. Frates asked Krogh if he believed that Mr. Ellsberg had threatened national security when he leaked the Pentagon papers. "My feelings were it was a matter of very grave national security importance," Krogh testified.

In Best Interest

He also said that, at the time, he thought the Ellsberg break-in was in the best interests of the country.

Krogh later pleaded guilty to depriving Dr. Lewis Fielding, Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, of his civil rights and stated that he had been wrong.

Mr. Frates pressed Krogh as to whether he had not agreed with Ehrlichman that the break-in had exceeded the authority of the unit.

Krogh qualified that, saying,

Ford Picks Aide
For Energy Post

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—President Ford announced today that he will nominate Frank Zarb, an associate director of the Office of Management and Budget, to head the Federal Energy Administration.

Mr. Zarb, 39, will succeed John Sawhill, who was fired from the post, which is considered by Mr. Ford as one of the most important in his administration.

Mr. Zarb was reported to have passed all his FBI checks and security clearances as well as conflict-of-interest probes. He is Mr. Ford's choice to replace Andrew Gibson, who withdrew as the nominee after disclosure of a \$860,000 salary settlement with an oil firm which he headed.

"It was no longer a covert operation. In every respect, it was a blatant operation and was excessive in my judgment. There were no instructions for that kind of operation."

The government rested its case six weeks after an assistant special prosecutor, Richard Ben-Veniste, told the jury that "the most powerful men in the government of the United States, even the President himself," tried to block the break-in investigation.

In addition to presenting 28 witnesses, the prosecutors played 31 tapes, most of which were conversations among Mr. Nixon and his aides.

Doctors See Nixon Records

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 25 (AP).—Three doctors reviewed Mr. Nixon's medical records today and planned to go to his seaside villa to examine him to determine if he is well enough to testify at the Watergate cover-up trial.

The physicians, appointed by Judge Sirica, apparently decided that a physical examination would not cause Mr. Nixon excessive stress.

Brezhnev in Mongolia

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party's general secretary, arrived in Ulan Bator today for celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Republic, Tass reported.

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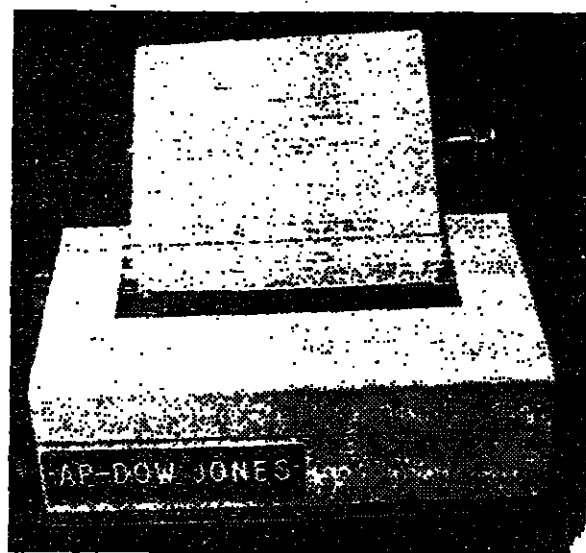
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| Singapore 220-2336 | Stockholm 11-12-80 | Tokyo 201-2801 | Vienna 36-41-58 |

Obituaries

U Thant, Secretary-General Of United Nations 10 Years

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP).—U Thant, 65, retired secretary-general of the United Nations, died today of cancer.

A spokesman at the Harkness Pavilion at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center said the former Burmese diplomat entered the hospital Nov. 21. The spokesman said Mr. Thant had been operated on there Nov. 11, 1973, for cancer of the larynx, "but this time there were complications."

A UN source said the complications included pneumonia.

At the time of the original operation, the surgery was said to be for a facial tumor described as benign.

Since his retirement in December, 1971, Mr. Thant had been living in Harrison, N.Y., working on his memoirs and assisting in the collection of his official papers. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and four grandchildren.

A gentle Buddhist schoolmaster turned diplomat, Mr. Thant saw the UN through 10 years of crises and personally achieved some of its major successes in two five-year terms as secretary-general from Nov. 3, 1961, to Dec. 31, 1971.

He was the third secretary-general, following Trygve Lie of Norway and Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden.

His health was good most of the time, but he had minor rectal surgery in July, 1969. He was hospitalized with a stomach ulcer in December, 1969, and again in November, 1971, one month before he retired.

Chinese Question

For nearly all his 10 years in office, Mr. Thant wrestled with the problem of China's representation—and considered the impasse a personal failure. Then, near the end of his second term, the General Assembly voted on Oct. 25, 1971, to seat mainland China and expel Taiwan.

Mr. Thant presided at the vote, which led to a profound change in the character of the UN.

Mr. Thant ended the costly UN peacekeeping operation in the Congo by crushing the secession of Katanga in 1963 and 1963. He then rode out a 1964-65 crisis in the General Assembly over how to pay for it.

He helped settle the Dutch-Indonesian dispute in West Irian, the Soviet-American Cuban missile crisis in 1962 and the war between India and Pakistan in 1971.

He promoted peace in Vietnam for five years until negotiations began in 1968. But his acquiescence to Egypt's demand for withdrawal of UN troops from the Middle East was followed by the Arab-Israeli war of 1967.

When Mr. Thant became acting secretary-general after Hammarskjöld's death in an African plane crash, he was a compromise choice. But the former Burmese diplomat won the confidence of both Washington and Moscow during most of his years in office and left a reputation for independence.

Criticism on Indochina

Mr. Thant incurred criticism from both the United States and North Vietnam for advocating his own peace plan for Indochina. One point in Mr. Thant's plan was the insistence that an end to U.S. bombing would bring both sides to the negotiating table.

When the bombing ended and talks in Paris followed, Mr. Thant was gratified. But he warned that the negotiations would be long and there was no guarantee of success.

In Nigeria, he supported the position of the Organization of African Unity that the civil war was an internal affair and that the OAU had the prime responsibility for seeking a peaceful solution.

Mr. Thant warned in 1969 that UN members had "perhaps 10 years left" to solve such problems as population, the arms race, environmental pollution and economic development.

In 1968, Mr. Thant said he would not be available for a second five-year term. He listed "failures as secretary-general: the unresolved deadlock over UN peacekeeping procedures, the China representation issue, failure of the UN program to narrow the gap between the rich and poor nations."

But both Americans and Russians tried hard to persuade him to continue. He agreed, in part because he believed he could help end the war in Vietnam.

During the 1962 Cuban missile crisis he carried messages between President John Kennedy and Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, although his personal visit to Havana failed to win Fidel Castro's agreement to UN inspection of missile sites.

Sol Wilson

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Sol Wilson, 81, an expressionist artist known for his seaside paintings, died Saturday at a health center here.

Mr. Wilson spent his summers on Cape Cod, Mass., looking for subject matter and making pen-and-ink sketches that he turned into oils in his studio in Provincetown, Mass. The Provincetown Art Association recently exhibited his work of the last 15 years. In the winter, Mr. Wilson painted cityscapes.

Mr. Wilson's work has been



U Thant

bought by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum of American Art, the Brooklyn Museum and the Library of Congress.

John C. Clark

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—John C. Clark, 83, president of Hialeah Park Race Course from 1940 to 1955, died Saturday in Miami Beach.

Mr. Clark had been a thoroughbred owner, whose horses included Waller, a winner of the Vulcan Purse at Aqueduct and the Hialeah Purse at Hialeah in 1942. He formerly was president of the Thoroughbred Racing Association of the United States, treasurer of the New York Racing Association, a director at Belmont and Saratoga tracks and a member of the Turf Committee of America.

Georg Brunis

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Georg Brunis, 74, the New Orleans jazz trombonist who was a pioneer in Dixieland, died last Tuesday of a heart ailment in Edgewater Hospital, Chicago.

Mr. Brunis was a master of the "tailgate" style of jazz trombone. The term derives from the New Orleans custom of having the trombonists sit on the tailgate of advertising wagons that carried bands through the streets to allow him space to extend his slide for the low notes that were the basis of his style.

Raymond Legrand

PARIS, Nov. 25 (AP).—Raymond Legrand, 66, composer and popular orchestra leader, died this morning in a Paris clinic. He was the father of Michel Legrand, composer of popular music including the scores for a number of films.

At the age of 17, Mr. Legrand was the leader of an orchestra aboard ships of the French Line and he lived in the United States several years in the late 1920s to study jazz.

U.S. Navy Still Enlisting Filipino Servants

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The U.S. Navy, continuing a practice that dates back to the American colonial days in the Philippines, will recruit 1,800 Filipinos this year as servants for its officers.

Of the four military services, only the Navy enlists foreign nationals to serve in its ranks—a practice that high-ranking Navy officers defend on the grounds that it provides economic opportunity for young Filipino men who cannot find work in their homeland.

In the process, the Navy obtains men who are willing to serve as stewards, messboys, houseboys and servants for the officers—jobs that American recruits have been reluctant to take.

The practice also provides free military servants for the White House. About 50 Filipino messboys are assigned by the Navy to work in the White House dining room, aboard the presidential yacht Sequoia and at the presidential retreat in Maryland. At times, the messboys are required to work at private parties of White House officials.

Practice Defended

In an interview, Adm. James Holloway 3d, who as chief of naval operations has four Filipino houseboys assigned to his living quarters, defended the practice of recruiting Philippine nationals into the Navy as "a continuation of a traditional relationship."

A reason that the Navy has been "so slow to turn off the input of aliens" into its ranks, he said, is "compassion." Service in the U.S. Navy, he said, provides a "great opportunity" for Filipinos to earn and save enough money so they can return home in relative affluence.

For some of the Filipinos, however, enlistment also provides an

opportunity to bypass the over-subscribed quotas on Filipino migration to the United States. After five years of service in the Navy, they are entitled to become naturalized American citizens. About 6,000 of the Filipino enlistees now serving in the Navy are following this practice.

The Navy has 22,000 Filipinos serving in its ranks, a number that has slowly grown from 18,000 in 1964.

The use of foreign nationals as enlisted servants is a Navy custom dating back to the 19th century, when ship captains on the Asian Station were authorized to enlist Chinese to serve aboard their ships. When the United States, in the Spanish-American War, acquired the

Philippines as a colony at the turn of the century, the Navy turned to Filipinos for its enlisted servants.

For most of the Filipino recruits, their job is to serve in the officers' quarters, cleaning the quarters and making the beds of officers and preparing and serving the food at officers' messes. In recent years, however, the Navy has lowered the caste barriers which had limited the role of Filipino enlisted men.

Starting in 1971, Philippine nationals were enlisted as "seaman recruits," not as stewards, thus in principle opening to them other enlisted ratings. According to the Navy, 12,700 Filipinos are serving in other than steward ratings.

Two in Agnew Case Are Jailed For 'White-Collar' Offenses

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25 (AP).—Turning aside arguments by prosecutors and defense attorneys, a three-judge panel sentenced two figures in the kickback case of former Vice President Spiro Agnew to jail terms today.

Allen Green, a former consulting engineer, was sentenced to a year's term and \$5,000 fine by U.S. District Judge Herbert Murray. J.E. Hammerman, admitted bagman for the former vice-president, was sentenced to 18 months in jail and a \$5,000 fine.

U.S. District Judge Rosal Thomsen said that, although the court had no power to decide where the defendants would go, it would recommend they be incarcerated at minimum security institutions either at Danbury, Conn., or Allenwood, Pa.

U.S. attorney George Beall, the man who led the investigation of Agnew, urged the court to refrain from sentencing Hammerman and Green to jail. Mr. Beall argued that it is nearly impossible to prosecute white-collar crimes and political corruption without the aid of persons who are themselves vulnerable to prosecution.

"It simply can't be discovered, much less prosecuted, unless participants choose to provide the government with evidence," he said.

Bail Offered

Mr. Beall told the court the inducement for the defendants' cooperation is that they "would be treated no worse than the man whom they testified against."

Agnew was sentenced to three years' probation and a \$10,000 fine after his plea of no contest to tax-evasion charges Oct. 10, 1973.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Beall said Hammerman and Green's testimony was "absolutely essential" to the prosecution of the former vice-president. And he said the usefulness of their testimony "does not stop here."

He indicated that more charges based upon their story would be filed soon.

Hammerman and Green pleaded guilty two weeks ago to charges of attempting to obstruct the enforcement of federal tax laws.

Chief Judge Thomsen said, "We are convinced that fear of confinement is a deterrent to white-collar crime."

"We've attempted to weigh what you are, against what you've done," Judge Thomsen told Hammerman. He said the court understood the need for plea bargaining, "but we are convinced it would unduly depreciate the seriousness of the offense not to impose a term of confinement."

In Norfolk, Va., the judge who placed Agnew on probation said it was more important to get Agnew out of office than into jail. He said officials involved in the case feared that a trial might end in a hung jury and divide the nation.

Former U.S. District Judge Walker Hoffman also said in an interview for the Norfolk Virginian Pilot that the main concern of officials was to get Agnew out of office because they feared he might become president if Richard Nixon were forced out by Watergate.

Judge Hoffman said Agnew escaped a jail sentence because he refused to plead no contest to a tax-evasion charge unless he was guaranteed of not going to jail.

Catholics See Saigon March Against Thieu

'Nonviolent' Protest Seen as Challenge

By Philip A. McComb

SAIGON, Nov. 25 (VFP).—Catholic anti-corruption movement warned the government a letter today that it will stage a mass anti-government march Thursday.

If the march is held as planned it will represent the first that the Catholics have taken the streets since the victory clashes Oct. 31 between demonstrators and riot police.

Since then, Catholics, Buddhists and other groups that have called for the resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu have held seminars, rallies and other meetings but these have all been relatively quiet.

Political observers here divided on how strong the government movement really is. Some say the groups are internally divided and rally crowds are small. Others say this week's events carefully.

To Use Force

Mr. Thieu is thought to be in his determination to quell street demonstrations with power and today's warning paves the way for a direct confrontation.

The movement leader, the late Tran Huu Thanh, in a side-by-side press conference this afternoon called Mr. Thieu's government "fascist dictatorship" and declared that, "if the government does not stop, we will sit down and have our marching on the spot."

Father Thanh said the "violent" march should involve more than 10,000 persons will be launched from several suburban churches. The plan calls for stops at Presidential Palace and other public buildings.

'Struggle to Death'

"The government can break glasses, hit me, break my arms and legs," he said, "but I certainly struggle to the death for this nation. If I die, someone else will replace me in the struggle for democracy."

The violent October march attracted about 5,000 Catholics and others and resulted in about 100 casualties among demonstrators and police.

Father Thanh's movement strongly anti-Communist and day's letter of warning, addressed to Premier Tran Thien Khai, emphasized that the march was headed by "spiritual leaders" who will carry South Vietnamese flags.

The letter asked for approval to make the march and said if Mr. Thieu failed to respond, his silence would be taken as a sign of approval.

Henry Ford Call For 10-Cent Tax Rise on Gasoline

DETROIT, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Henry Ford 2d, chairman of Ford Motor Co., has proposed that the federal tax on gasoline be increased by 10 cents a gallon to provide money for relief of those hit hardest by the recession, the poor and the unemployed.

Mr. Ford, in a statement issued Friday, said that the increase in gasoline tax was needed even though it could cause a further drop in already slumping sales.

"Many people in our industry, including some at Ford Motor Co., don't share my views on this matter," he said. "But I think the idea deserves a lot of consideration now."

He added that "the fact is that we will never get a full recovery in the auto industry unless we don't give the nation an elbow room in its effort to fight its way out of a recession."

The proposal was opposed by Richard Gergstenberg, the chairman of General Motors.

He said that raising the tax would be a "terrible" thing to do and that the burden of the tax would fall on these people who can least afford it.

Reopening of Airport Discussed on Cyprus

NICOSIA, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Cyprus President Glafos Clerides and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş today discussed the reactivation of the island's airport's flight information center as a first step toward reopening the airport.

A statement issued after a meeting said the two men considered resuming the information center's operations under UN supervision. It said a plan to open the airport to all airlines traffic would depend on future negotiations, but that the Cyprus government was trying to open an old airfield near Larnaca on the south coast, in the hope of restoring limited services to Europe and the Mideast.

French TV News Strike

PARIS, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Journalists of the French state radio and television network went on strike today without warning and for an unlimited period. The strike was called by all the unions after the management announced 270 dismissals as part of a reorganization.

May Be 45 Billion Years Old

Study of Pulsating Star Hints
It Predates Present Universe

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Near the edge of the Milky Way there is a pulsating star that could date back 45 billion years, which would make it a leftover from an earlier universe. It would be a survivor of the collapse of the last universe, which gave birth to the present one about 13 billion years ago.

"There might have been one small portion of the sky that stayed cool right through the bang creating our universe," speculated astronomer Frank Drake of Cornell University, whose Arecibo Observatory in Puerto Rico has been watching this star for three years.

"There might have been one small area where the temperature at creation stayed low enough to preserve matter in its latter state."

The star in question was found years ago by Britain's Jodrell Bank Observatory and is called JP-1952. The J

stands for Jodrell Bank, the F for pulsar and the numbers for the star's coordinates in the sky. JP-1952 lies about 1,000 light years away, near the southern edge of the constellation Cygnus, the swan. The star gives out a radio pulse every four-tenths of a second and is not deviated from that pulse in the last three years, making it different from the 39 other pulsars in the heavens that have been clocked by the world's largest radio telescope at Arecibo.

"All the other pulsars are spinning down, slowing up, if you will," Mr. Drake said. "Not this one. We can detect no spin-down in this pulsar, making it clearly a very different beast."

Pulsars are formed out of the leftovers of an exploding star. When first formed, they may spin as often as 1,000 times a second, sending beams of light and radio waves across space. Like clocks, the pulsars in the heavens are winding down and losing a little of their spin each year. This allows astronomers to make what they feel are reasonably accurate estimates of the lifetimes of pulsars.

The Arecibo Observatory puts 30 of the 40 pulsars it has clocked into an age bracket of between 10 million and 100 million years. None is older than 100 million years. The 39 stars are spinning down in what Mr. Drake calls a "nice reasonable way" for pulsars to behave.

Not the pulsar in Cygnus. No spin-down has been detected, even though Arecibo has timed its pulse once a week for the last three years.

Accurate Predictions
"We've said OK if it's not spinning down, then the pulse should arrive at 12 in the afternoon, plus 48 minutes and 10.35 seconds, a year from now," Mr. Drake said. "And you wait a year, and the pulse comes back, right on time."

In calculating the age of the pulsar in Cygnus, Mr. Drake said the youngest it can be is five billion years. Its upper limit is 45 billion years. The calculations suggest that the 45-billion-year age is more likely than the five billion years.

Mr. Drake said that everybody at Arecibo is mystified as to what the star really is. He speculates about the 45-billion-year age almost in disbelief, then admits that he has few plausible alternatives.

"One other thing it can be is an intelligent civilization attempting to communicate with other worlds," Mr. Drake said. "But then everybody has said that's how you'd mark yourself. You do something that can't be done in nature. You make the pulse rate of a nearby pulsar exactly right, not deviating in the least year after year."

There are other explanations for the pulsar in Cygnus, but all of them have flaws. One suggestion is that it is a class of star called a "white dwarf," but its spin rate of once every four-tenths of a second is considered much too fast for a white dwarf, one possible stage of evolution in a star's life.

Most white dwarfs spin at the stolid rate of once every hour. The shortest known spin for a white dwarf is once every five or six minutes. A white dwarf spinning at the rate of the star in Cygnus would fly apart.

A Neat Explanation
A few astronomers suggest that the star in Cygnus is draining from a companion star just enough energy to make up for the energy it loses as it spins down. Others are skeptical of this suggestion, saying that it's just too neat an explanation that the star would drain precisely the energy it loses as it spins.

Thus, astronomers are left with the "far-out speculation" that it is a pulsar that's just possibly older than time.

"If this thing is a repository of the last universe," Mr. Drake said, "then who's to say there wasn't a universe before that? And another one before that? There could be epochs upon epochs upon epochs."

Today's universe, although 12 billion years old, is still expanding. Many astronomers believe it will stop growing at some distant time, possibly 50 billion years.

Then it will begin to collapse, contracting until space grows so dense with matter and heat that another giant fireball forms to start creation all over again.

W. German Jury
Acquits Ex-Nazi

FRANKFURT, Nov. 25 (UPI).—A jury today acquitted a former Nazi, Alois Frey, 63, of charges that he sent prisoners to their deaths in 1944 while commanding the Guentersgrube death camp near Auschwitz. It held that conflicting testimony by witnesses 30 years after the alleged crimes could not be construed as proof of the charges.

Frey, who was an SS officer in 1944, was charged with choosing prisoners for work details and with ordering guards to shoot to death unfit inmates who collapsed while marching to the duties he assigned.

Frey served five years at hard labor after World War II following his conviction on war-crimes charges in a Polish court.



HOME BEFORE DARK—Gulls flock to their perches at sunset in Key Biscayne, Fla.

Congress Gets Bill to Allow It to Call Presidential Vote

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Sen. William Hathaway, D-Maine, has submitted a constitutional amendment that would allow Congress to call a presidential election if two-thirds of the Congress goes along with a no-confidence vote.

Sen. Hathaway said last week that federal power has shifted over the last 50 years to the White House, with Congress becoming "something on the order

of a simple tribune in the executive's ongoing governing of the country."

"This is not the work of sinister men consciously seeking to alter our established power relationships," Sen. Hathaway said. "It's the result of changes forced on the structure by outside social and political developments."

During the last 10 years, Congress has gone along with every piece of legislation that has given

more power to the executive, Sen. Hathaway said.

The proposed provision would act as a deterrent to the abuse of power, the senator said. "And by not having any of the moral or legal wrongdoings connotations of impeachment—after all, the president could even run in the new election—it should provide a more immediate and realistic threat than does impeachment," Sen. Hathaway said.

New Contract
Agreed in U.S.
Coal StrikeMiners Union Council
To Study Pact Today

By Stephen Isaacs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Negotiators for 120,000 striking miners and the coal industry agreed in principle on a new contract here last night.

The contract, like the one agreed to Nov. 13 but which failed to win approval by the miners' Bargaining Council, will be put to the council tomorrow. Details of the contract were not revealed and industry negotiators would make no comment.

Arnold Miller, president of the United Mine Workers of America, with industry negotiator Guy Farmer standing at his side, read a joint statement of the UMW and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association.

So far, 33,000 persons in industries that rely on coal have been laid off and administration economists feel the number could rise to 400,000 if the strike lasts four weeks. It will enter its third week as the Bargaining Council considers the new contract tomorrow.

The contract presumably improves the first-year increase in wages for the three-year contract, as the council members had instructed Mr. Miller. Although the council set no specific targets, some members felt they should receive a 3-per-cent rise now, in view of the profits coal companies have accrued since the onset of the energy crisis.

If the Bargaining Council approves the contract, it will take 10 days more to ratify it.

High Court Holds That Mexicans
Can Get Seasonal Work in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—The Supreme Court ruled today that thousands of Mexican laborers may legally commute to the United States for seasonal farm work.

The 5-to-4 decision is important to California and Texas farmers who rely heavily on foreign workers.

The court reversed a decision of the U.S. Circuit Court in Washington, which outlawed seasonal commuting. But the Supreme Court upheld a portion of the Circuit Court decision which permitted foreign workers to enter the United States on a daily basis.

"If alien commuters are to be abolished or if seasonal commuters are to be treated differently than daily commuters, the Congress must do it," Justice William Douglas wrote in the majority opinion.

In 1965, Congress passed legislation prohibiting aliens from holding U.S. jobs unless the secretary of labor certified that there was a labor shortage. The Immigration Service later began issuing alien registration receipt cards, commonly known as "green cards," which allowed Mexican farm workers to take U.S. jobs without the certification of a labor shortage. The court held that a "green card" is good for both seasonal and daily commuting.

New Tape Cameras Are Seen
Transforming TV Newscasts

By Les Brown

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Refinements in the technology of hand-held videotape cameras have raised expectations throughout U.S. broadcasting of revolutionary changes in electronic newscasting that would, among other things, extend reporters' deadlines and increase the visual content of newscasts.

More versatile than conventional newsreel cameras and requiring smaller crews, the new "mini-cams" are spoken of as promising to broaden the scope and variety of television news coverage. In eliminating the costly and time-consuming processing of film, permitting the cameras to be used in the field up to airtime, they would also

lengthen the newsgathering day by at least an hour.

Not since the industrywide adoption of color television in 1965 has there been such intense interest in new electronic hardware and such anticipation of changes.

Weighing 14 to 18 pounds, depending on the make, and equipped with battery-operated recorders strapped to a cameraman's back, the cameras can reduce the present three-man newscast crew to a single operator, although the networks so far have been maintaining two-man tape units. Tape has the advantage over film of needing no processing and of being cheaper and erasable.

'Demon Rum'
Wins Round
With Keepers

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

Nov. 25 (AP).—State highway patrolmen have arrested two drivers who registered as drunk in breath tests.

The men were identified as Tommy Underwood, 59, the chief investigator for the local Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, and his assistant, Robert Tindall, 28. They were driving cars registered to their agency.

The two were charged with drunken driving and were released on \$200 bond each.

New York Opens
New Facility for
Passenger Ships

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—After 20 years of planning, New York has opened a new passenger gateway to the high seas in the hope that it is not too late to reverse the loss of travelers to the airlines and to ports in warmer climates.

The new passenger structure will help to strengthen the position as one of the greatest ports in the world. Mayor Abraham Beame predicted at dedication ceremonies Saturday for the \$40-million facility on the Hudson River.

With berths for six ocean liners, the terminal has its own 1,700-foot-long road system, three air-conditioned tri-level piers, telescoping gangways similar to those used to board jetties and huge expanses of glass and tile that, except for the wide-open vistas of the Hudson, give the terminal the look of a modern jetport.

John Bowers, executive vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association and president of I.L.A. Local 824, whose members work at Manhattan piers, said his union has agreed never to hold a strike at the new facility.

27 GIs in Berlin
Strike to Protest
Black's Transfer

BERLIN, Nov. 25 (UPI).—One-third of the soldiers assigned to a U.S. Army artillery unit in West Berlin refused to report for duty today and demanded the right to veto the transfer of a black soldier from their unit.

The strikers, as the 27 soldiers described themselves, called for an immediate congressional investigation of the situation in Battery of the 94th Artillery and asked that a representative from Congress be permanently available to us in Berlin.

A spokesman for the Army's Berlin Command confirmed that a group of soldiers assigned to be unit refused to answer work call at 7:30 a.m. and had handed in a petition outlining their demands.

The strike was the most recent in a row that began in August when several soldiers refused to march in a parade, a number of units in West Berlin set out to defy regulations prohibiting beards.

In a statement entitled "Why the 94th Strikes," the protesters described the transfer yesterday of the only black among them as a "racist tactic by the brass to make the struggle an all-white segregated movement."

Bus Drivers in U.S.
Returning to Work

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 25 (UPI).—Greyhound bus service resumed yesterday following tentative settlement of a six-day-old strike, the bus line reported.

James Kerrigan, president of Greyhound Lines, said 16,000 drivers, baggage handlers and terminal employees would return to work pending ratification of the agreement, which could take three weeks.

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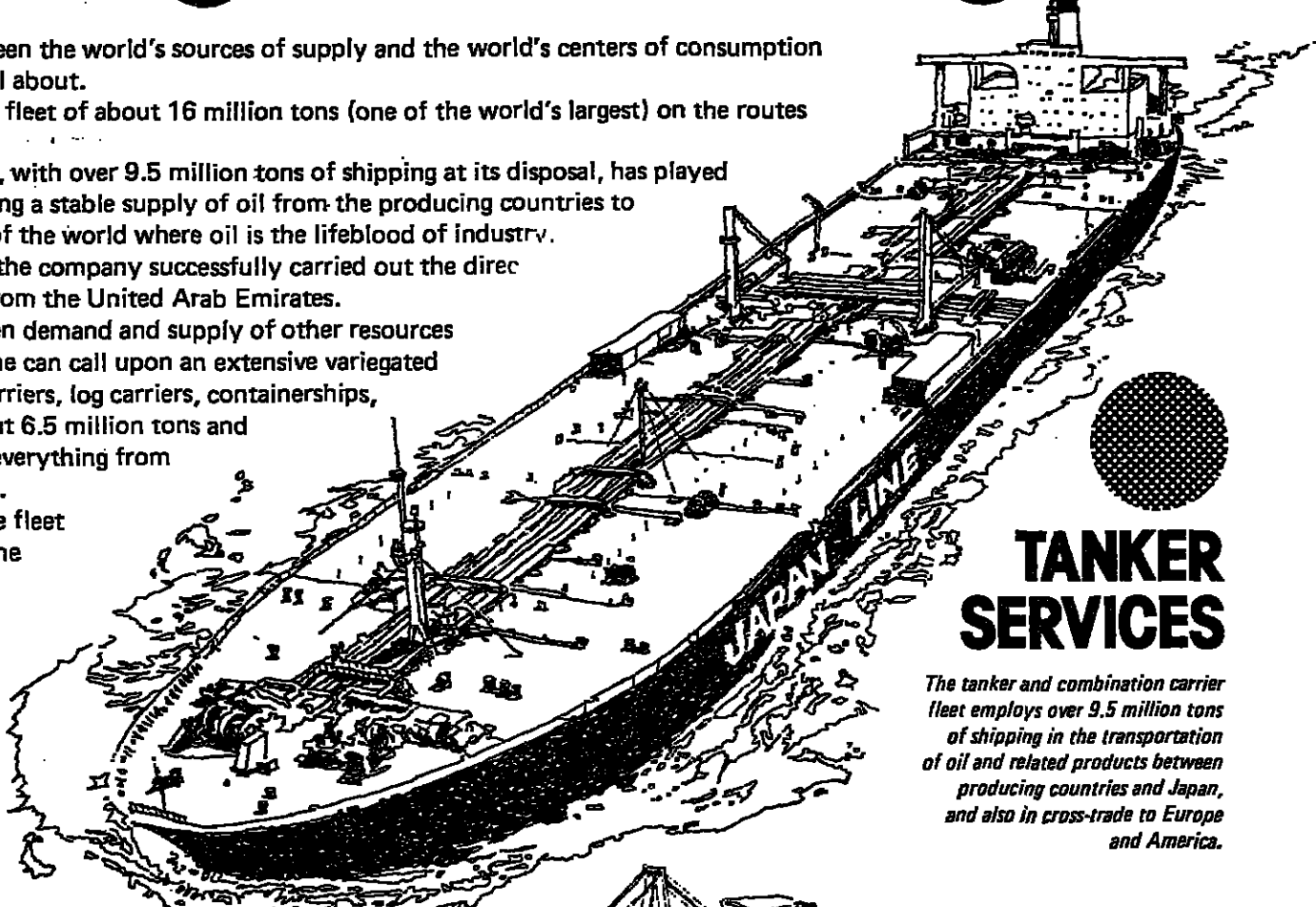
so that no matter

where the demand,

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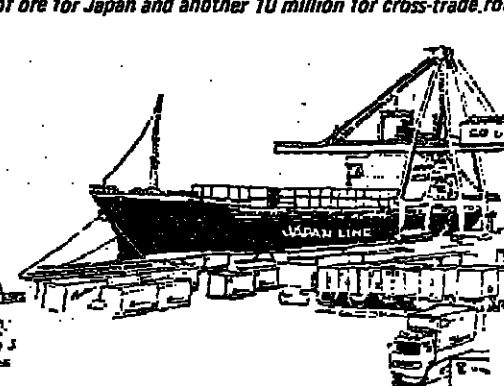
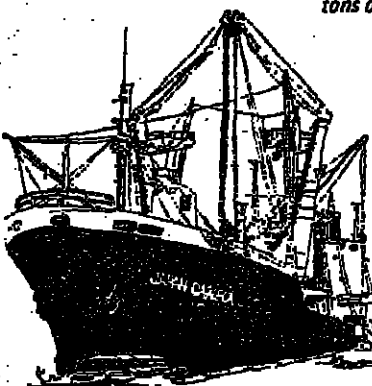
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Public's Pessimism Peaks

Giscard's Popularity Slumps; Labor, Press Troubles Cited

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Labor unrest and strong criticism in the French press have caused President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's popularity to hit its lowest point yet in the opinion polls.

A new poll published today by Le Figaro was headlined: "Absolute Record for Pessimism: 77 Per Cent." The poll showed that 77 per cent of persons interviewed thought the economic and social situation would get worse; 63 per cent thought it could bring on a new May, 1968, mass revolt and only 42 per cent thought Mr. Giscard d'Estaing could manage it.

A France-Solair poll published during the weekend showed that the President's popularity had fallen to 48 per cent, from 50 per cent, and the number of persons unsatisfied climbed from 32 to 38 per cent.

To try to counteract the pessimism that has broken out here and to counter the anti-government press, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will go on television tomorrow night to address the nation on the situation.

The government's decline in the polls would appear to be directly related to the wave of strikes that has hit the country and growing unemployment. There is a strong feeling that the government favors an unemployment policy, which would be unprecedented in France, to fight inflation.

Le Monde's criticism of the government's firmness in the six-week-long postal strike has been growing almost daily. That strike, which began slowly dying out last week, included 45 per

cent of mail sorters today, the Post Office reported. In Paris, however, 85 per cent of the sorters still are off the job.

The press and radio criticism of the President has been getting increasingly personal. The lead article in Le Monde today said simply that "technocrats" such as Mr. Giscard d'Estaing could not cope with today's problems. Only a planned economy would work, said the author, Roger-Gérard Schwartzberg.

"Great statesmen find in themselves and in the times the strength for their policies because they have culture, conviction and human experience," he wrote. "Our technocrats more often have only a pragmatic savoir-faire, limited science and a few management recipes."

The harshest personal campaign against Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been in Le Canard Enchaîné, the satirical weekly. It has been claiming for weeks that the President leads a playboy's nightlife that raises questions about both his own and national security.

Elysée sources recognize that a whispering campaign is under way to discredit the President for bringing a different kind of life-style to the Elysée-Palace.

The effect of the criticism has been to suggest that neither Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's policies nor his personality is right for France in the present situation. The pro-government France-Solair commented tonight that the stakes in Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's telecast tomorrow night would be his own credibility.



ON GUARD—Greek policemen guard the U.S. Embassy in Athens during a parade Sunday by students to Athens Cemetery to honor those killed last year in the Polytechnic protest against military rule. The parade passed the embassy without incident.

Caramanlis Attacks 'Stagflation' in Greece

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The new government has vowed to deal decisively with this country's classic case of economic "stagflation"—a term used to describe a sluggish growth rate combined with rapid inflation.

In his first speech to the cabinet Friday, Premier Constantine Caramanlis cited the economy as one of his highest priorities, just behind the Cyprus crisis and the reform of political institutions.

Greece's economic problems are hardly unique in the West, but this nation of 8.5 million population faces two special difficulties: It is still recovering from more than seven years of military rule, which ended in July, and it is still in a stage of development that makes it particularly vulnerable to outside influence, such as higher oil prices.

On the positive side, Greece has just elected a strong government with a large majority in parliament. This gives Mr. Caramanlis the authority to carry out his programs and gives the business community renewed confidence.

In 1973, Greece had one of the highest rates of inflation in the world, more than 30 per cent. This caused the military regime to exert extreme measures, such as severe credit restrictions. By the time the civilians took power four months ago, inflation had eased, but the economy was skidding toward a recession.

The Caramanlis government has tried to revive the growth rate by lifting credit restrictions, raising minimum wages and abolishing a crushing tax on new construction. Panayotis Pappas, the new minister of economic coordination, explained why:

"In a country at this stage of

development, you can't just stop growth. If you do, you can cause a social revolution. People here have gotten just enough to be awake, but not enough to be satisfied, and that's a very dangerous phase."

Industrial production rose in September and the government recently announced two foreign investments totaling more than \$500 million. But the projected growth rate for this year is still zero.

Efforts to stimulate the economy cannot get too aggressive

because the government still has to worry about inflation, running at an annual rate of about 15 per cent.

An equally troublesome problem is the balance of payments. As a developing country, Greece chronically runs a deficit, but it is usually covered by "invisible" earnings from shipping, tourism and remittances from workers abroad.

This year, however, tourism and remittances are down sharply and even a 50-per-cent surge in shipping has left a sizable gap.

Ceausescu Backs Sovereignty But Stresses Ties to Russia

BUCHAREST, Nov. 25 (UPI).—President Nicolae Ceausescu today opened the 11th Romanian Communist party congress by reaffirming his nation's independent foreign policy but adopting a conciliatory line toward the Soviet Union.

Addressing 2,500 delegates and 140 foreign delegations in the capital's main Congress Hall, Mr. Ceausescu reiterated Romania's stand that all nations have the right to develop their foreign and domestic policies without outside interference.

He also opposed Soviet-led moves to call a European and, possibly, a world Communist conference, which the Russians want to expel China from the Communist movement.

"Our party should continue to avoid in the future involvement in actions condemning other parties," Mr. Ceausescu said. He has resisted Soviet pressure to sever party ties with China.

"It is necessary to observe the right of each people to choose the social system it desires without

any outside interference and to the right of each nation to independent economic and social development," he said.

But along with his implicit rejection of the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine by which the Soviet Union defended the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, Mr. Ceausescu stressed the need to improve relations with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, particularly in the economic sphere.

In his 15,000-word report to the meeting, the Romanian leader praised the Soviet contribution to détente and said that the Soviet Union ranked first among Romania's economic partners and urged greater economic and trade cooperation between Warsaw Pact nations.

Diplomats said that Mr. Ceausescu's stress on economic ties with the Soviet Union was not unexpected because the current world commodity shortage has made Romania aware of its dependence on the Soviet Union for some raw materials.

How Many Blacks and Asians?

Canada Debates a New Issue: The Color of Its Immigrants

By William Borders

TORONTO, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Mrs. Ann MacDonald, a widow who lives in a little old house in a part of Toronto that is shabby but still proud, has grown worried and afraid, and her fear tells the story of what is emerging in Canada as an agonizing national debate.

"Foreigners have always been welcome in this country, and we thought we had a very tolerant society," Mrs. MacDonald explained. "But the way they're coming in now, they're changing the whole nature of the place and I just don't know if that's what I want."

What concerns Canadians like Mrs. MacDonald is that there is a sharply higher proportion of blacks and Asians among the immigrants to Canada, who used to come almost entirely from Europe and Britain. To a society that has traditionally been overwhelmingly white, the new immigrants are bringing in unaccustomed racial diversity—and some racial tensions as well.

The government, which has asked the people to speak out on immigration, made a preliminary move to tighten the entry rules last month and it is planning to publish a comprehensive review of the subject next year.

A Kind of Racism

Meanwhile, as the discussion continues all the way from the House of Commons in Ottawa to the pulpits of churches, many Canadians are discovering a kind of racism that they thought existed only in other countries.

"People here always talked about the Americans being the ones that discriminated, but now it's turning out to be a lot closer to home," said Charles Roach, a black civil rights leader who came here from Trinidad 20 years ago.

In common with many other persons in Canada, Mr. Roach thinks that it is the government's goal to cut down on the number of blacks and Asians who are coming here and that the new immigration policy will try to do that, one way or another.

Statement on Policy

In Ottawa, the government insists that the immigration policy is color blind and that policy changes will be designed simply to insure that Canada does not accept more people than it can accommodate. As Robert Andras, the minister of manpower and immigration, declared in Parliament:

"It would be irresponsible for the Canadian government to admit more immigrants than we can adequately provide with fundamentals such as jobs, housing and social services."

But on the streets of Toronto,

the city that attracts the largest number of immigrants, the government's talk about what one report calls "the absorptive capacity of the Canadian society" translates into this fundamental question: How many blacks?

Underpopulated Land

At a time of heightened concern about famine and overcrowding in other parts of the world, some Canadians are feeling guilty about the abundance of food and oil and minerals in this vast, underpopulated land, which is second in size only to the Soviet Union, and they advocate opening the door wider. On the other hand, as a young businessman in Calgary, Alberta, said:

"Say Canada took 23 million people from India, doubling our population, it wouldn't really do India very much good but it would make Canada a totally and completely different place, and what would we have accomplished?"

The government, which expects to grant immigrant status this year to 200,000 persons, says applications are running at a rate of 48 per cent above last year. This country has no stated ethnic or national quotas; instead, an applicant is admitted if he gets 20 points on a 100-point scale that covers such criteria as his education and occupational skills.

Head of OPEC Calls Oil Crisis 'Shock Therapy'

VIENNA, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The oil crisis was not all bad, the chief executive of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said last week.

"The oil crisis acted as a form of shock therapy and achieved a good purpose, which may eventually bring about goodwill among mankind," Abderrahman Khene, secretary-general of OPEC, said. "Many obvious signs preceded this crisis, but little was done about it," Mr. Khene, of Algeria, said in a speech to the Danube European Institute.

Similarly, the rich nations of the world have ignored early warnings of a possible food crisis because they felt that they were self-sufficient and would not suffer, he said.

"For the first time, thanks to the energy situation, it is becoming evident that the wealthy nations can be affected and could suffer," Mr. Khene said.

This, he added, could prompt speedier reaction to other possible crises and produce remedies before the crises become too acute.



John Brooks

U.K. Ex-Mayor Gets Halfpenny In Libel Award

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP).—A bottom-spunking former mayor of London's Kensington and Chelsea today won a libel suit in the High Court of England—but was awarded a halfpenny in damages.

John Elliott Brooks, a 64-year-old solicitor described by his lawyer as a "larger-than-life character," had sued the Sunday People newspaper after it published an allegation that he was a "menace to young girls" whom he lured into a spanking "sex trap" aboard his yacht.

Mr. Brooks claimed that the newspaper article brought him "hatred, scandal and odium." But during the week-long trial, he told the jury of nine men and three women that during the last 10 years he had spanked about 14 girls in "friendly horseplay"—always with their consent.

A defense witness, Sue Carr, 21, alleged that Mr. Brooks spanked her against her will. Her disclosures to the newspaper brought about the case.

The jury took three hours to decide that Mr. Brooks, married for 27 years and the father of two grown-up children, had been libeled. But the defense called the award of a halfpenny in damages "contemptuous."



BACK IN PARIS—Le Duc Tho, chief negotiator for North Vietnam at the peace talks in Paris, returned to that city yesterday at the head of a delegation invited to meet with the French Communist party. He was greeted at the airport and presented a bouquet by, among others, Roland Leroy, a French party official.

According to Mrs Ford the greatest development in telephone exchanges happened just one year ago

Mrs. Florence Ford has spent 45 years at one of the hubs of the communications network of the giant Courtaulds group.

Over the years she has used four different plug and cord type exchanges to handle the ever-increasing flow of national, international and inter-group telephone traffic. This all changed a year ago when the operators were provided with neat, compact press button consoles as part of their new Ericsson system.

As Mrs. Ford says, "The new board does everything for you".

This new switchboard is interconnected with many others throughout the group over the new Courtaulds private wire network—a network that extends throughout the United Kingdom. It utilizes several Ericsson fully automatic trunk switching exchanges designed to carry four

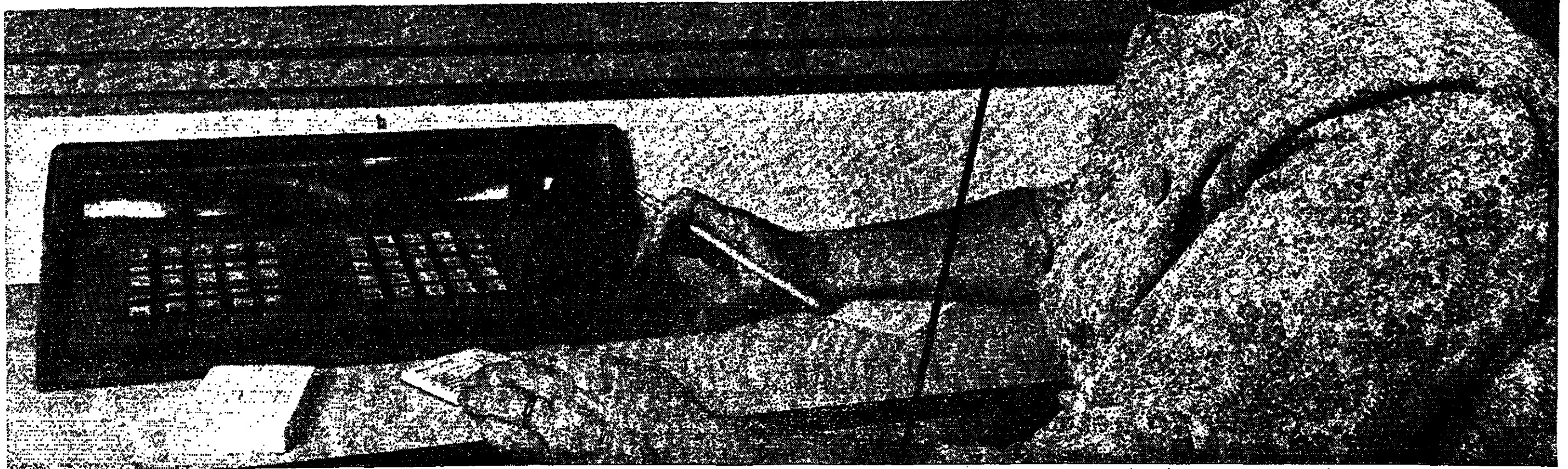
different forms of transmission at one and the same time. Speech, telegraph, facsimile and data.

During the first year of operation the savings on inter-group telephone call charges and the saving on waiting time for connection between distant premises alone have more than justified the initial cost of the new Ericsson exchanges.

The Ericsson Group, with world headquarters in Stockholm, Sweden, specializes in the development of better telecommunications. Manufactures, markets and installs all kinds of public and private telephone exchanges, telephones, transmission equipment, cables, wires and network supplies.



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FASHION

Paying Homage to Tunisian Heritage

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 25 (IHT).—Josette Bensmael is proof that designing talent is to be found in unexpected places.

She is a Tunisian housewife, the mother of two, who, without saving experience, started three years ago "making dresses for myself. Then, I lent them to friends and before I knew it, I had a clientele."

Mrs. Bensmael was born in Algeria of Italian parents. She has lived in Tunisia since her marriage to a Tunisian publisher and knows Tunisian folklore well. A tall, buxom woman, with hair tucked up in a red bonnet, she is an individualist. Even in the daytime, she wears her skirts to the floor. "I always wore long skirts," she said, "even before they were fashionable. Never liked short ones."

The dresses she designs are soft, an homage to the Tunisian heritage.

Hand Details

Everything, down to the last tack, is done by hand with such refined details as crepe georgette linings.

The range is beautiful but limited, mostly hostess and evening gowns, which can double up as wedding gowns. The hostess gowns are made of that basic, honest and handwoven fabric known as *huk*—which is used to make the eggshell-colored veils in which Arab women drape themselves.

"When I get it, it often smells to high heaven," Mrs. Bensmael said. "It takes several washings in order to get rid of the smell."

A design in Tunisian spirit by Josette Bensmael.

B. MAHA/STPA



Although many of her dresses are in natural colors, she also has a beautiful bright turquoise "which is dyed in the souks according to a century-old technique."

The hostess gowns are very simple—wide, floating tents, cut on the bias, with big, flared sleeves. What lifts them out of the ordinary are their solid silver belts that Mrs. Bensmael takes from old Tunisian dresses. "I collect antique dresses," she said, "and often copy the embroidery. Unfortunately, they are getting harder to find."

Evening Dress

The evening dresses are more elaborate, inspired by Mexican wedding dresses, with the typical mixture of lace and ruffles. Mrs. Bensmael insists that everything be done by hand.

"We also eliminate seams by working directly on wooden dummies," she said, "so the dresses are literally molded."

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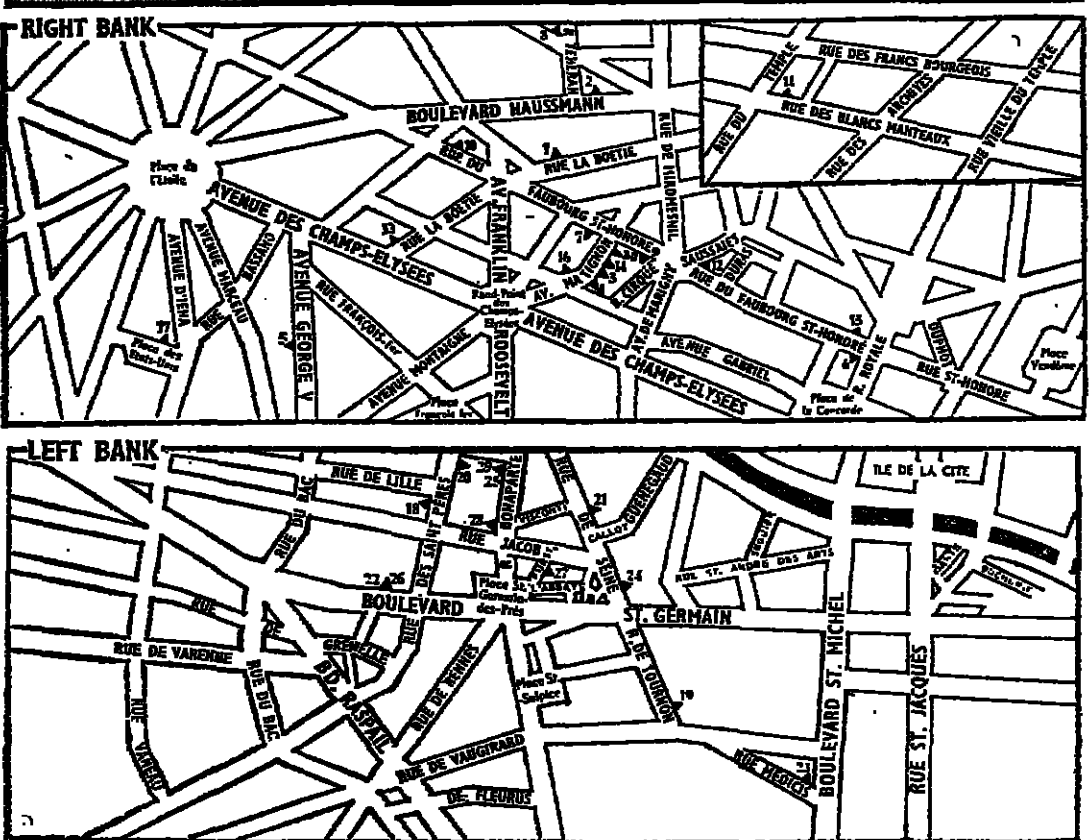
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MARY BLUME

A Diplomat, Pa Beuk And Some Sienese Saints

PARIS (IHT).—British diplomat Alan Davidson was posted to Tunisia, where he gazed daily upon the Mediterranean from his house on a Carthage cliff, then to NATO the southern flank of which, as he points out, includes four Mediterranean countries. From these posts came a book that can most succinctly be described as superb: "Mediterranean Seafood" (published by Penguin) and, in France, under the title "Poissons de la Méditerranée," by Solar).

For the past year Mr. Davidson has been Her Majesty's ambassador to Laos, a mission that at first filled him with dread. "I worried about it having no coastline, I hadn't realized how rich the Mekong was," he said over lunch. "So I quickly extended my interest to freshwater fish." Result: he is writing a book called "Fish of Laos."

On the side, he is writing "North Atlantic Seafood," and soon after eating his *soufflé de barbe* in Paris he and his American wife would be off to the Orkneys. In Scotland, to study wind-blown dried fish and to go poaching.

Spooks are found inside seaweed-back clams and are a delicacy in Orkney. "I once saw a personal advertisement in a newspaper," Mr. Davidson said. "Wanted: Spooks, spooks and more spooks!"

Mr. Davidson, who took a double first in Classical Greats at Oxford, is neither an ichthyologist nor chef, but his interest in fish is, he says, part of the British diplomatic tradition. "The Mediterranean is particularly rich in consuls who are interested in cooking." He also got help from the United Nations, from Mr. Hugh Whitall of Istanbul, who contributed a recipe for Coarse or Tasteless Fish, and from Signorina Luigia Testi of Oristano, Italy, who took him round eating establishments where the famous local eels are electrocuted before being smoked. "I'll never forget her. Golly!" Mr. Davidson says.

Not Difficult

"It's not usually too difficult to track down people who know about fish. And they're always nice people. They're almost by definition most agreeable. They're constantly digging out unpublished manuscripts and saying, look here, if this can be of any help."

At diplomatic dinners, fish as a subject cannot be beat. "Politicians in Laos come to life when you talk about fish," Mr. Davidson says.

As well they might, for Laos boasts a marvel called *Pangasius*, whose Lao name is Pa Beuk or huge fish and whose English name if it had one might be the giant Mekong catfish. It is extremely rare, entirely baffling in its history and habits, even to the Lao, and it is the world's second largest freshwater fish.

"The largest is a very boring and less handsome fish in Europe which I'm rather skeptical about as no one's caught one for some time," Mr. Davidson says.

With some difficulty, he got the 106-pound head of a Pa Beuk that had been caught in the village of Homet Sal and had it frozen and sent, with frequent changes of ice and the help of British Air, to the British Museum. "I'd whetted their appetite by sending them one vertebra, they got very excited," Mr. Davidson said.

Asked what the Pa Beuk tastes like, Mr. Davidson replied veal and Mr. Davidson said abba. He is hoping to persuade the British Museum to cut a slice off the frozen head for cookery writer Elizabeth David, whom he worships, but it's unlikely they'll part with an ounce as they have already asked Mr. Davidson for more pieces to study.

A Feast

"It's difficult as the Lao eat every part of it. The vertebra I sent I had fished out of a soup at a village feast. Imagine how long it would take to assemble the entire spinal column."

The fish of Laos is a less obvious subject than it may seem. For the fish trade is widening greatly. Recently, Mr. Davidson asked his Billingsgate fishmonger for a baby hammerhead shark which he intended to prepare for some ladies, and instead of coming from the Mediterranean as expected, it arrived on the next plane from Hong Kong. "One might soon find Indo-Pacific fish in Paris and London, all of which will I hope create a strong demand for books that deal with these fish," he says.

Before going so deeply into fish Alan Davidson especially enjoyed doing paintings, in the Sienese style, of little known saints. "The



Alan Davidson, left, the Pa Beuk, and Alwynne Wheeler.

saint I took a particular fancy to is St. Neot. Mr. Davidson says. "There are several St. Neots recorded in England, but this particular one was a very diminutive saint who came from London to Cornwall on a cabbage leaf."

"When he arrived in Cornwall he did very good work in converting the Cornish people, but his greatest thing was helping animals. He was handicapped in this on all sides—e.g., he would discover a lamb that had fallen into a well and he'd go in to get it, and as he was too small to get either himself or the lamb out, someone would have to come rescue them both."

Flinched Once

In researching "Mediterranean Seafood" Mr. Davidson ate some awful sounding creatures but flinched only once, at the *Microcosmus subrotus*, or *violer de mer* in French, which is knobby, with a leathery skin and a yellow inside that looks like scrambled egg and is eaten raw and, one assumes, quickly.

His diplomatic background shows in his foreword where he discusses the implications of closing the Suez Canal (the rabbinic fish and relations of the sea and millet are flourishing again) and the building of the Aswan dam (terrible for sardines). His scholarship is astonishing and his demands on typographers terrible: in addition to the Latin and En-

glish, he gives the names of fish in French, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Turkish and the Tunisian version of Arabic, as well as some Catalan, Serbo-Croat and Maltese. "Turkish spelling," he sternly adds, "is variable, and the undotted 'i' in many Turkish words is meant to be undotted."

Names of fish are in any case misleading: Dover sole and Dublin Bay prawns abound in the Mediterranean, what the English call a brown shrimp is gray in French, what the wily Venetians refer to as veal of the sea is, more appropriately, called the stinkard by the Irish.

Mr. Davidson gives the amount of electricity discharged by large specimens of rays (230 volts—8 amps), warns that the backbone of the garfish turns bright green when cooked, and points out that the skin of the angel shark can be used for furniture polishing while its flesh is tasty enough to be tucked under the mayonnaise of many "lobster" dishes.

The recipes in "Mediterranean Seafood" are refreshingly straightforward, but almost the best part of the book is its bibliography, which ranges from a pamphlet called "The Humane Killing of Lobsters and Crabs" to the Greek poet Oppian who, as Mr. Davidson points out, was inclined to praise or blame fish according to their morals rather than their taste.

His most colorful source is

Constantine Samuel Rafinesque Schmalz, born in Constantine in 1783 of German-French-Greek blood. Rafinesque became a dominant figure in European and North American fish literature, but on a visit to the United States had an unfortunate falling-out with John James Audubon who was sharing and Rafinesque felt it with the object nearest at hand, which happened to be Audubon's favorite violin.

Audubon, says Mr. Davidson, took his revenge by presenting Rafinesque with a whole species collection of drawings of fish from the Ohio River. Poor Rafinesque later described them in good faith, and ruined his reputation.

Opera in London

'Courageous' Production Of 'Faust'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Nov. 25 (IHT).—For as long as it must come, the Royal Opera has shown more courage in mounting a new production of Gounod's "Faust."

Time was when "Faust" was popular, and played so often, the Met, back in the Gay Nineties, used to be called the "Faust" house. Everyone could whistle the "Soldier's Chorus," every tenor sang "S'il meurt," every baritone sang Valentine's cavatina, often in the original English as "Even Bravest Heart May Swell"; every bass sang Mephistopheles' "Ereased" and "Calf of Gold," and all sopranos agonized or rejoiced over the long trill at the beginning of the "Jewel Song."

A splendid exhibition of phallos and playbills in the foyer of the Royal Opera recalls these innocent times: Patti and Melba, Marguerite, Tamara, Marie, McCormack as Faust, Edouard Reszke as Mephistopheles, Giamatti as Valentine, and many more. How long ago it all seems, and how long ago it all seems. Prior to Friday night's premiere, "Faust" has not been heard at Covent Garden since 1938.

Received opinion has it that "Faust" is hopelessly pretty, hopelessly sweet, hopelessly tame and hopelessly old-fashioned. These adjectives and there is none of more pejorative connotation in the vocabulary of contemporary criticism, could be heard from the mouths of critics in the lobby during the intermission. But the house was full and Floral Street outside, below the curtain, was lined with hopeful displaying pound notes.

The Royal Opera has shown even greater courage with a production by John Copley, designed by Desmond Heeley, that defies contemporary theater fashion, accepts "Faust" as a period piece, makes most operas are today, as presents it, as period pieces should be presented, in performance.

With the exception of a mildly impressionistic prison scene, this is a "Faust" much as it might have looked at its birth in 1869 including a garden scene with leaves, blossoms, lattice, shirt and gate, all in place and explicitly visible, even tangible. The set is a postcard souvenir of the German Romantic style, the terrace is pure 18th-century Oktoberfest. Even the prison scene dissolves to disclose a chit of angels.

The singing is fine, although not everyone was in the best voice on Friday. Outstanding in Stuart Burrows in the title role, offering as tastefully sung Faust as I have ever heard, including a superbly prepared and focused head-voice high C, "S'il meurt," another courageous defiance of contemporary fashion.

Kiri Te Kanawa, as Marguerite, was also courageous, giving us physical and vocal characteristics rather than a virtuosic imitation of Melba or Patti. This was an admirable accomplishment as was the dark, resplendent and vividly captured Mephistopheles of the American, Norman Treigle. In Covent Garden debut. A lingering bronchitis forced Thomas Allen to omit Valentine's air, all else was in swashbuckling order. The performance would have profited from more incisive direction than it had in John Mackintosh's conducting.

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**Britain Puts
Sovereigns
in the Market
in Has Premium
67% Over Gold**

LONDON, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Bank of England today put on issue of Queen Elizabeth II sovereigns into the lucrative gold market.

The sovereigns were quoted at £31 each, representing a 67 per cent premium for the reign's gold content over the gold selling price for bullion.

Gold-coin dealers described the big premium to the value of the coins, but this could drop after the market opened.

British authorities would not say how many sovereigns were made for the new 1974-75 issue. A spokesman for Royal Mint said minting may be over into next year.

Analysts reported heavy advances, and they expect most of the issue to be exported. Strong sales interest in British gold is thought to have prompted the government's decision to minting.

British investors have lately been buying large numbers of the African Kruggerand, as a hedge against inflation, and a source of income in the event of a recession.

Ugerrands were on offer in London today at \$11.50 each for one-ounce gold coins—a 15 per cent premium over the gold price.

A South African coin dealer said a boost earlier this month in earlier speculation proved that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, would ease restrictions on their export in his budget.

Day Labor Member of Parliament Ian Wigglesworth called on the government to take action to check the rapid increase in investment in gold coins, and the hoarding of South African Kruggerands.

A letter to Mr. Healey, Mr. Wigglesworth said such investment diverted precious funds from sectors of the British economy where they were desperately needed.

**P and Libya
Sign Final Pact
on Oil Dispute**

LONDON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—An agreement has been signed between the government of Libya and British Petroleum Co. in a final settlement of the issues outstanding between the two countries.

The agreement, which was signed today, ended a dispute that had lasted for more than a year.

Under the agreement, the company will receive an immediate cash payment of approximately \$174 million.

The figure has been arrived at by deducting from the sum of \$224 million agreed to be paid to the company, taxes, royalties and other claims by the government amounting to \$50 million.

Receipt of this payment, the company has undertaken, among other things, to discontinue the arbitration proceedings and the government and to make a further announcement as to its position in respect of oil produced from the Sarir oil field.

Output Falls

PARIS, Nov. 25 (AP-DJ).—The French industrial production index for September, down 1.23 in July-August but up 1.23 in September 1973, the Ministry announced today.

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U.S. Families Face Big Debt Bill

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP).—While U.S. families have shown recently a tendency to resist purchases of big-ticket items and to reduce their debts, many of them still have a heavy burden of bills as the economy drifts into recession.

Most financial analysts still maintain that there is no great danger in the big bills owed by households, but all analysts are watching closely the statistics on loan delinquencies.

Fear does exist among some bankers, for example, about the ability of the most overburdened families to pay their creditors, especially as the jobless figures rise and overtime is eliminated.

In the fiscal year that ended last June 30, there were 168,797 personal bankruptcy cases. Indications are that in the present fiscal year the rate is higher, probably near 1967's record of 181,732.

A check of court records in various large cities around the country, by *Business Week* magazine, showed more cases filed in the first 10 months of this calendar year than in all of last year.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. notes in the current issue of its "Survey" that the amount of consumer debt, including mortgage loans, increased by 43 per cent between the end of 1970 and the middle of 1974.

While that figure seems large in itself, the significance is pointed up by the fact that after-tax personal income in the same period rose by only 37 per cent. Morgan commented: "A bigger share than in the past of people's in-

comes is already committed just to make payments on past purchases."

Much of the American public, it appears, not only attempted to raise their style of living in spite of inflation but, when frustrated in doing so, took out loans to pay the bills. Now, when repayment ability is weak, these bills are coming due.

Morgan observes that delinquency rates for both installment loans and mortgage loans have risen over the past year. In mid-1974 about 2.68 per cent of installment loans—the kind that are repaid in weekly or monthly installments—were listed as delinquent, or 30 or more days behind in payments. That rate compares with 2 per cent a year earlier and is the highest since 1950.

The delinquency rate among mortgage loans at midyear was 2.68 per cent, up from 2.38 per cent a year earlier and from a rate of 3 per cent in the mid-1960s. Foreclosures, according to Morgan, are running around 130,000 a year.

In all, American households now owe \$577.3 billion, or had owed that much at midyear. This compares with only \$24.4 billion in 1945 and \$406.1 billion as recently as 1970. While many families seem to feel that government spending is rising at too swift a pace, Morgan points out that although consumer credit since 1970 has risen at more than 40 per cent, government spending has risen at less than 28 per cent.

The rise in debt formation now seems to be slowing for both business and individuals, but with combined inflation-recession eroding the ability to repay, delinquency ratios are now being watched as closely as the jobless rate.

In UN Study of World Trade Situation**Threat of Economic Isolationism Reported**

By Shirley Christian

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 25 (AP).—Expanding trade appears to have helped, unwittingly, to create the world's present economic woes and may in turn fall victim to them.

A United Nations survey of current economic developments suggests that an era of economic isolationism could be approaching as countries try to defend themselves against inflation and the price uncertainty of oil, food and other commodities.

That would shut off the unprecedented expansion in trade that has occurred in the past three years. The world would find itself going against the exchange of food, oil, raw materials, industrial equipment and manufactured goods.

The survey, prepared by the UN department of economic and social affairs at the request of the General Assembly, traces the problems from 1971, the year Western countries began a series of currency realignments, including two devaluations of the dollar. These had the effect of increasing world trade, particularly for the United States, which wanted to make up its balance-of-payments deficit.

Experts' estimates

During 1972 and 1973, the export market became the single most important stimulus to production in a majority of industrialized countries, among them West Germany, Britain, France and the United States. Price controls in the United States also made it more attractive to sell goods abroad than at home.

Trade among all nations reached an estimated \$670 billion in 1973, up 37 per cent from 1972, or a record 56 per cent even if measured in pre-devaluation dollars. Just about everybody was trading with everybody else.

This in turn increased demand for ores and other raw materials used by industry. However, suppliers were unable to increase production quickly enough to meet the short-run demand, and so, the survey notes, "markets remained generally unsatisfied, and prices rose rapidly."

By the end of 1973, the survey finds, lumber prices were averaging 50 per cent above 1972, pulp prices were 80 per cent higher, the increase in metal prices rang-

ed from 14 per cent for aluminum to a doubling for copper and a tripling for zinc.

For the major nonferrous metals as a group, the price index at the end of 1973 was about 70 per cent higher than a year earlier. The New York price for natural rubber was three times what it had averaged two years earlier.

Onto this scene came the doubling and re-doubling of oil prices.

That will give members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at least \$60 billion in extra cash this year. Most of it would otherwise have remained in the control of Europe and the United States.

What the survey terms a "general deceleration" of economic activity is taking place as nations struggle to pay this bill. The slowdown reaches into domestic economies in the form of layoffs and production cutbacks. If people losing their jobs begin to put the blame on imports, that governments could react with new trade barriers.

At the same time, the enlarg-

ed output of raw materials stimulated by last year's high prices will be coming on the market.

However, industries unsure of continued foreign markets may be hesitant to buy.

Copper already is becoming available in larger amounts, but demand is sagging because of such things as auto production cutbacks. So prices have fallen to less than half what they were in April. However, an organization formed by four major copper-exporting countries—Chile, Peru, Zaire and Zambia—has decided to cut production by 10 per cent to try to boost prices.

The survey says the situation it describes—steep oil bills, economic deceleration and an oversupply of raw materials—will severely test the philosophy of open-door economics.

Countries will have second thoughts about the ideas of interdependence and global solidarity that have underpinned most trade and aid policies since World War II.

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U.S. Industry Is Left Holding Baby in Small-Car Boom

By Agis Salpukas

DETROIT, Nov. 25 (UPI).—A bumper sticker appearing around the city says: "The world is mad." To many top auto executives here, it expresses their mood.

To keep pace with the sudden huge demand for small cars spurred by the gasoline crisis, the industry reved up production lines to turn them out. Now the industry is watching consumers turn away from the small cars.

While all auto sales are slumping severely—down 38 per cent in the early part of November—the sales of small cars, compacts and particularly sub-compacts, have fallen even more.

On overtime during the height of the energy crisis, workers in plants that make small cars are now being laid off. The plants producing Cadillac and Mark IVs are now overtime at full production, but they are at full production regular-sized and intermediate cars.

Two-Month Wait

Auto industry executives are wondering what happened to all those people who were shaken by the gasoline shortage. In January and February, they recall, buyers wanted Vegas and Pintos so badly that they waited two to three months for delivery. Now the plants producing these cars have been shut down for periods.

Obvious Reason

What is the explanation for the slump in the small-car market? One reason is obvious. The small-car segment of the market—compacts, sub-compacts and small imports—has grown steadily over the years, going from 23 per cent of the market in 1966 to a high of 33 per cent last January. At the same time, the regular-

size segment, the Chevrolets, Plymouths and Fords, has gone from about 30 per cent to the present 16 per cent.

The number of workers in plants turning out small cars has gone up accordingly. Therefore a severe slump in small car sales is now having a much larger effect on the industry as a whole.

Also, the small-car plants were put at full production and over-

time last spring and the downturn now, therefore, has had a more sudden, severe effect.

Why did people then not snap up the smaller cars? From a high of 53.8-per-cent share of the market, the small-car segment in October slumped to 46.3, with some sub-compacts going from a high of 12.6 per cent to 7.2 per cent.

Price Increases

One major reason is price. When the auto makers put in their price increases last year and at the beginning of the 1975 model year, the increases averaged from 15 to 25 per cent on the smaller cars while the bigger cars went up by about 10 to 15 per cent.

The automakers also loaded up the small cars with options such as special trim packages, power seats and windows. They felt that people wanted small cars but with the comfort and luxury of big cars.

The aim of the industry was to increase the profit margin of the small cars and attempt to keep the same rate of return, even though the market was shifting to small cars.

But many customers have other ideas. Dealers report that when customers looked at prices of the smaller cars this fall, some went out to the used car lot and bought full-size cars for the same or lower prices.

So the automakers, who had an oversupply of big cars during the energy crisis, now have an oversupply of small cars.

The automakers have given no indication that they are willing

to take the step that the free enterprise system prescribes for oversupply and low demand—cut prices. Instead, they have appealed to the federal government to stimulate consumer demand and to Congress to postpone pollution and safety standards that would increase future prices.

Ford did not cut the sticker price for the Pinto by \$150 last week, but the company had raised secretly and indirectly prices on most of its other cars an average of about \$75 only a few days before.

The order picture is not uniform, however. Producers of ma-

chine tool orders in U.S.

Decline 33 Per Cent in Year

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP-DJ).

U.S. machine tool orders in October fell 11 per cent from September and 33 per cent from a year earlier, continuing a gradual decline that began in the 1974 second quarter.

The drop in net new orders reflects more caution in placing orders and a sharp rise in order cancellations, industry sources say. While industry executives are cautious about taking results for one month as a major indicator, the October figures apparently confirm a trend toward lower purchases of these important machines by metal-working industries.

October orders totaled \$171.7 million, down from \$193.7 million in September and \$255.5 million in October, 1973, according to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association. Machine-tool orders reached a high of \$211.1 million in March, when the auto industry was rushing to buy equipment to expand small-car production capacity.

To put the October order figures in perspective, average monthly orders in the 1973 fourth quarter were \$394.2 million. That monthly average rose to \$250.7 million in the 1974 first quarter and to \$272.9 million in the second quarter, before sliding to \$201.9 million a month in the third period.

The order drop from a year ago is sharper than the statistics indicate because most producers have raised prices at least once since then.

The order picture is not uniform, however. Producers of ma-

**Lockheed Sets
New Accord
With Textron
Write-Off Provision
Is the Biggest Ever**

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The biggest obstacle in the plan for financially overhauling the troubled Lockheed Aircraft Corp. with a massive infusion of funds from Textron Inc. were removed Friday.

The two companies announced that they had agreed to an increase in Lockheed write-offs to a staggering \$800 million, and to elimination of a firm condition that Lockheed sell 45 more of its L-1011 jumbo-jet airliners.

The projected Lockheed write-offs would be the largest ever recorded in a single transaction.

The announcement of major revisions to the proposed deal, initially put together last June, drew predictions from all sides that the bold program to rescue Lockheed from its dangerous predicament could go into effect early next year. It still needs final approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission and satisfaction of a few lesser conditions.

Plans are to submit the scheme to the SEC in about a week in hopes of final satisfaction at a stockholders' meeting in February.

The revisions were agreed to unanimously by the directors of both Lockheed and Textron, a conglomerate that makes a wide range of products from helicopters to zippers.

Textron's board agreed even though two investment banking firms retained to assess the deal, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. and Goldman, Sachs & Co., had declined to make a judgment.

They said that "the ultimate value of the investment is not sufficiently determinable at present to permit them to make a definitive recommendation" to Textron.

The announcement added that, once the deal was consummated, it "should assure the continued vitality of Lockheed." From the start, it has been emphasized that the plan would not be a merger but rather a financial restructuring that would leave the two huge corporations with their separate identities.

Textron would invest \$100 million in the aerospace enterprise and end up owning 46.8 per cent of the Lockheed common shares outstanding when the deal was completed.

**Sales of Goods in U.S.
Running Behind Stocks**

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (UPI).—A new U.S. government report today showed sales running far behind accumulation of inventories—a signal that even more workers will be laid off in the next few weeks.

Commerce Department survey indicated that although fourth-quarter sales would rise 1 per cent, inventories would outstrip sales and unsold products would continue to pile up in warehouses.

If the inventory and sales predictions for the fourth quarter are on target, the monthly manufacturers stock-sales ratio would be 1.77 on Dec. 31, 1974, compared to 1.65 on Sept. 30. This means that manufacturers would hold an average \$1.77 in inventory for every \$1 of sales.

Huge stockpiles of inventory is a major factor leading businesses to lay off thousands of workers to slow or stop production until sales can catch up. Companies with a vast accumulation of unsold products, especially in the auto, appliance and electronics industries, have laid off hundreds of thousands of workers in pre-Christmas layoffs, and more production cutbacks are expected.

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The order drop from a year ago is sharper than the statistics indicate because most producers have raised prices at least once since then.

The order picture is not uniform, however. Producers of ma-

chines used by the auto industry have seen a sharp order dropoff, while some builders of general-purpose machines say their demand remains healthy. Most have experienced some slowdown in recent months, though.

Order cancellations in October rose to \$38 million, 73 per cent higher than the \$22.1-million monthly average of the first nine months of 1974, and nearly triple the \$13.4-million average for all of 1973. The auto industry has been leading in cancellations, machine-tool builders say.

However, brokers added, Wall Street continued to be worried about the recession as layoffs spread in the auto industry.

Stocks of the leading car manufacturers closed narrowly mixed.

J. C. Penney, which reported lower earnings for the September quarter last week, lost 3/4 to 37 1/2.

Penney and Sears, Roebuck also were the subject of a report in which analysts predicted lower earnings for the year at both companies.

Bausch & Lomb lost a point to 24 7/8. In a published report, investors were said to be concerned over the competition that B & L's soft contact lenses would encounter in the months ahead.

Low-priced Deseret Pharmaceutical dipped 1/2 to 6 1/8 after omitting the quarterly dividend.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.53 to 63.31.

Most active was Marinquide Mining class B, which dropped 1/4 to 2 1/4 on volume of \$1,100 shares.

In Chicago, soybean oil futures moved to limits higher on the Board of Trade, then closed with limit losses.

Soybean futures, up 15 cents a bushel early, closed with a 17-cent loss, while soybean meal, up 33 cents, closed with a loss of \$4.

What futures maintained a small gain at the close.

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Low-priced Deseret Pharmaceutical dipped 1/2 to 6 1/8 after omitting the quarterly dividend.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.53 to 63.31.

Most active was Marinquide Mining class B, which dropped 1/4 to 2 1/4 on volume of \$1,100 shares.

In Chicago, soybean oil futures moved to limits higher on the Board of Trade, then closed with limit losses.

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**Early Rally
Fails, Stocks
Drop in N.Y.****Worries About Slump
Top Coal-Strike Hopes**

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Prices closed lower on the New York Stock Exchange today with effects of the U.S. recession overcoming some early hope for an early end to the coal strike.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.38 points to 611.94. It was off 8.06 points at 3 o'clock.

Declines by the close had a lead of about 785 to 560 over gains, which led strongly in early trading. Volume totaled 11.3 million shares compared with 13.02 million Friday.

Analysts attributed early light buying to news that the coal miners' union had won some modifications in their earlier tentative contract agreement. Brokers said the changes brought an end to the coal strike in sight.

However, brokers added, Wall Street continued to be worried about the recession as layoffs spread in the auto industry.

Stocks of the leading car manufacturers closed narrowly mixed.

J. C. Penney, which reported lower earnings for the September quarter last week, lost 3/4 to 37 1/2.

Penney and Sears, Roebuck also were the subject of a report in which analysts predicted lower earnings for the year at both companies.

Bausch & Lomb lost a point to 24 7/8. In a published report, investors were said to be concerned over the competition that B & L's soft contact lenses would encounter in the months ahead.

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| High | Low | P/E 100s. | 3 p.m. prev. Quot. close | High | Low | P/E 100s. | 3 p.m. prev. Quot. close | High | Low | P/E 100s. | 3 p.m. prev. Quot. close |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | | 100 | 100 | 100 | | 100 | 100 | 100 | |

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| 117 | 2 | EastKd | 1.56a | 18 | 496 | 69% | 66% | 67% | — | — | 9% | HouFein | 1 | 11 | 114 | 12% | 12% | 12% | 1% | 63% | 31% | McDonalds | 20 | 507 | 33% | 31% | 31% | |
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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

EUROPEAN OPERATIONS INCLUDE:
 Tenneco Chemicals Europe ☐ J I Case (Europe) B. V.—David Brown
 Tractors Ltd. ☐ Tenneco—Walker (U. K.) Ltd.—Walker
 Manufacturing Company GmbH—Fritz Lange Metallwarenfabrik
☐ Tenneco Oil (Europe)—Gebr. Roere B. V.—Globe Petroleum Ltd.

هكذا من الأهل

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General Telephone & Electronics 60 companies employing over 195,000 people throughout the world . . . a growing concern for your growing needs.

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-By Will Weng

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| 44 Silk fabric | 13 Form a network |
| 45 Carried on | 18 Flowerpot must |
| 47 Floe's cousin | 23 Greek mountain |
| 48 Disinclined | 24 Actual being |
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| 1 | Bye | 33 | Pizzazz |
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| 6 | Tips | 47 | Lavatory fixture |
| 7 | Taro root | 48 | G.I. letter-drops |
| 8 | Triangle side | 49 | Miss Vague |
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| ALGAEVE | 16 | 61 | Cloudy | MADRID | 17 | 62 | Cloudy |
| AMSTERDAM | 8 | 46 | Rain | MILAN | 8 | 46 | Rain |
| ANKARA | 7 | 45 | Cloudy | MOSCOW | 1 | 30 | Snow |
| ANTWERP | 17 | 61 | Cloudy | MOSCOW | 1 | 30 | Snow |
| BEIRUT | 21 | 70 | Cloudy | MUNICH | 7 | 44 | Cloudy |
| BERGDADE | 6 | 43 | Cloudy | NEW YORK | 11 | 62 | Showers |
| BOMBAY | 4 | 42 | Cloudy | OSLO | 1 | 30 | Cloudy |
| BREDA | 6 | 43 | Cloudy | OSLO | 3 | 37 | Cloudy |
| BUCAREST | 4 | 39 | Cloudy | PARIS | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| CASABLANCA | 18 | 61 | Cloudy | PARIS | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 10 | 50 | Rain | ROME | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 28 | 71 | Cloudy | SEATTLE | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| DUBLIN | 7 | 45 | Cloudy | SEATTLE | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 8 | 46 | Cloudy | ST. LOUIS | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| FLORENCE | 10 | 50 | Rain | TEL AVIV | 17 | 62 | Unavailable |
| FRANKFURT | 7 | 44 | Cloudy | TUNIS | 19 | 66 | Rain |
| GENEVA | 9 | 43 | Cloudy | VENICE | 10 | 50 | Rain |
| HELSINKI | 10 | 32 | Cloudy | VIENNA | 8 | 48 | Cloudy |
| HONG KONG | 18 | 58 | Cloudy | WAKSAA | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS | 20 | 68 | Overcast | WASHINGTON | 15 | 56 | Cloudy |
| LISBON | 14 | 57 | Cloudy | ZURICH | 20 | 39 | Overcast |
| LONDON | 15 | 59 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 15 | 59 | Cloudy | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (1) daily; (2) weekly; (3) monthly; (4) quarterly; (5) irregularly.

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Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

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| DAVE | MARRA | DAIS |
| WATER | INGERS | CANS |
| LAMAS | ELMO | HUEY |
| SPORT | YEAR | ECON |
| DEITY | EDNA | LEMO |

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

—By Alan Truscott

West. East shifted to the diamond seven, and South's king was taken by the ace. Now East had to make a crucial play. Thanks to the play at trick three, he had no way to know that his partner had a second trump trick—something he would have known if South had played low from dummy at trick one and the queen of hearts had been the card free.

هكذا من الأهل

For Third Straight Year, No Roses for Michigan From the Big 10

From Wire Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI)—The 10 Conference athletic directors yesterday denied Michigan its third straight title for conference title with Ohio State.

Ohio State got the nod on the strength of the Buckeyes' victory over Michigan, 12-10, on Saturday, which gave each of the rival teams a 10-1 record.

record and a 7-1 mark in Big-10 play this season.

Ohio State will face Southern California on New Year's Day. The Trojans earned the Pacific-8 Rose Bowl berth by beating UCLA.

In 1973, Ohio State was chosen under the league's no-repeat rule, since voided. In 1973, after Michigan and Ohio State tied, 10-10, and were tied for the conference title, the athletic directors voted, 6-4, to send Ohio

State to the Rose Bowl. That decision was protested so vehemently by Michigan coach Bo Schembechler that he was censured and placed on probation by conference commissioner Wayne Duke for his public comments.

At his home in Ann Arbor, Mich., Schembechler called for the Big 10 to change its bowl-selection policies.

"No one celebrated but we got our hopes up," said Marc Feld-

man, sports editor of the Michigan Daily, the school's student newspaper.

"Last year, everyone expected it [the bid]," said Feldman, one of several students who had gathered at Schembechler's house. "This year it would have been nice, but everyone expected Ohio State to get it. They won the game."

Ohio State coach Woody Hayes was ecstatic when he got the news.

"This is just great. We got it because we earned it," he said. Hayes had a hand-written statement prepared in case Michigan had won the voting, but he ripped it up.

Beat Southern Cal

"I'm sure Southern California is glad about the vote," Hayes said. USC lost to Ohio State, 42-21, last year, after beating the Buckeyes, 43-17, two years ago.

Duke said that the athletic directors agreed not to divulge or

publicly discuss their individual votes. The balloting came after the athletic directors met and viewed films of the Ohio State-Michigan game. Each man then got a ballot listing all 10 teams in the conference, circled his choice and handed in the ballot unsigned.

CBS Television News reported that the vote to decide between conference co-champions was a 5-5 tie. Conference policy provides that, in the event of a tie vote, the school that least recently

participated in the Rose Bowl, in this case Michigan, gets to go.

"Duke does not have the authority to make a decision contrary to the vote," a conference athletic director said last night. "If it was a tie, Michigan had to get the bid. As far as I'm concerned, that tie-vote report has to be completely false."

Duke and the conference attorney were the only Big-10 officials to see the ballots after they were handed in.



Wayne Duke

In NFL Action

Vikings Bow to Rams, 20-17

By Kenneth Denlinger

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25 (UPI)—The Rams, who made many mistakes yesterday at critical moments in the game, scored touchdowns in the fourth quarter—one in the final 74 seconds—to beat the Minnesota Vikings, 20-17.

In a battle of National Conference leaders, the Rams, who played in a horrid field position throughout, but allowed a 17-16 lead midway through the final period.

To beat a team with a winning record for the first time this season, the Rams pushed 43 and 59 yards for touchdowns in the fourth quarter as quarterback Ken Stabler completed his last pass.

The victory, the Rams' eighth in 11 games, enabled Los Angeles to clinch at least a tie for the Western Division championship. The Rams will win it if the Steelers beat the Saints tonight in New Orleans.

Minnesota saw its lead dwindle one game in the Central Division, before rallying in the final quarter, the Rams had a touch-

down assisted by a clip, an extra-point miss (their sixth of the season) and three potential threats inside the 30 spoiled by penalties, fumbles or bad plays.

Once they had third-and-eight at the Viking 10, only to end up with third-and-39 after offensive interference and an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty. Another time, John Cappelletti lost a fumble at the 20. Still earlier, Lamar

Renzel was wide open at the 20 on third down, but stepped out of bounds while catching the ball. Fran Tarkenton drove the Vikings 96 and 65 yards for touchdowns, passing 12 yards to Chuck Foreman for one and completing 44 and 45-yard passes that set up a one-yard touchdown leap by Foreman.

Suddenly the Rams became efficient, but not before another clipping penalty on a punt return caused them to begin a drive from the Viking 43 instead of the 28.

Harris completed three straight passes, for 34 yards to Jack Snow, for six yards to Cappelletti and 12 yards to Lawrence McCutcheon before driving the final yard for the touchdown.

With just under four minutes left, the Rams got the ball on

their 31 and Harris continued his perfect pitching.

The drive took seven plays, six of which were successful Harris passes, the biggies being 15 yards to Harold Jackson and 17 yards to tight end Bob Klein. The winner was a beautiful end-zone left to Jack Snow.

49ers 27, Falcons 9

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24 (AP)—Booker Myer Moore returned a punt 88 yards for a touchdown and rookie quarterback Tom Owen hit Gene Washington with touchdown passes of 53 and five yards as San Francisco crushed Atlanta, 27-9.

Moore's burst came early in the fourth quarter. He took a punt on his own 12, raced up the middle behind a wall of blockers and then cut for the right sideline and outran Atlanta defenders into the end zone.

Owen took the 49ers on an 80-yard scoring jaunt the first time San Francisco had the ball. He picked apart Atlanta's highly touted pass defense, hitting full-back Larry Schreiber on passes of 15 and 16 yards.

He capped the drive by hitting Washington in the left corner of the end zone on a five-yard toss.

Broncos 24, Raiders 17

At Oakland, Jon Keyworth and Otis Armstrong, Denver's explosive running backs, combined for almost 300 yards rushing as the Broncos beat Oakland, 20-17, to break the Raiders' nine-game winning streak.

Rookie Keyworth ran 30 yards in the first period for the opening touchdown of the game and helped set up a third-period touchdown that gave the Broncos a 20-10 lead when he swept right end for 26 yards against the Oakland defense, considered one of the toughest in the NFL. He totaled 148 yards on 15 carries.

Armstrong, a second-year pro who is in contention for the American Conference rushing title, gained 146 yards to raise his season total to 938.

The Broncos evened their record at 5-5. The Raiders, who clinched the AFC West title a week ago, fell to 9-2.

Broncos' starting quarterback Charley Johnson hobbled off the field late in the first half with a minor injury. Steve Ramsey handled the passing in the second half.

Pittsburgh at New Orleans

Pittsburgh quarterback Terry Bradshaw was given the starting nod for the Steelers' game with New Orleans tonight.

The naming of Bradshaw ended speculation as to which of Pittsburgh's three quarterbacks would get the start. Coach Chuck Noll's use of quarterbacks Bradshaw, Joe Gilliam and Terry Hanratty has been the talk of Steelers fans.

The Steelers, in first place in the AFC Central Division, are looking for a trip to the Super Bowl; the scrambling Saints are looking for respect.

Despite New Orleans' 4-5 record, the Steelers are approaching the Saints with caution. The Saints upset Los Angeles, 20-3, last week.



UP—Atlanta's Dave Hampton appears to be trying to catch a pass instead of his own fumble in 49ers game.

Thomas Given Redskins-Eagles Game Ball

By David Dupree

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI)—George Allen says that he has a Duane Thomas smile three times a day when he thinks of the Redskins' first fired him last year, when they

brought him back after a squabble with an assistant coach earlier this year and yesterday, when he was presented with the game ball.

Thomas did a lot of smiling yesterday. And talking. With the same apparent ease with which he occasionally guided through the Philadelphia Eagles, Thomas handled the horde of reporters who gathered around his cubicle in the Redskins' dressing room after he and his mates thumped the Eagles, 36-7.

Thomas was in complete control of the situation, loose and seemingly enjoying himself.

When he was through fielding questions, there were a lot of puzzled looks, flushed faces and fidgeting among sportswriters.

"Did you ever get a game ball before?" he was asked.

"I get one all the time," he replied. "You must not keep up with me."

"Why do you hate us?" another asked Thomas.

"I don't hate you," Thomas said. "If I hated you, I'd tell you. You must hate yourself."

Despite his playful mood, Thomas was all business on the field. He had done well in his first start in the third week of the season. But in his second start, against the Eagles on Nov. 10, he played poorly.

He had a net gain of zero yards in seven carries, and although Allen would not criticize Thomas publicly, he was dissatisfied with him. So much, in fact, that he replaced him with running back Larry Brown after one half.

And for the first time since he acquired Thomas, Allen had doubts he would get back the form that made him one of the

best runners in the National Football League.

But yesterday, Thomas started in place of the injured Brown. Thomas was not awesome. But he did show quickness, hitting his holes and ending the day with a touchdown and 65 net yards on 26 carries. He lost total of 15 yards on four of the rushing attempts.

"Duane really played well," said quarterback Billy Kilmer, who himself had an 18-of-34 passing day for 172 yards and a touchdown.

"I didn't do anything different. I just tried to execute better than I did last week," Kilmer added. Last week, of course, he plotted the 28-21 victory over Dallas.

Allen was so pleased with Thomas' performance that he wasted no time in announcing that, "as of right now, I think we'll start Duane against Dallas. All Duane needs is a lot of playing time."

"It'll be good to be back home in Dallas," Thomas said.

Knowing that he will start is a great advantage to a player, Thomas said. "The motivation comes in that you can prepare yourself in advance when you know you will be starting. I can study the films and get more coordinated with the people I'm working with. We can talk about things more," he added.

With Brown nursing his sore knee last week, Thomas and Moses Deenon got most of the work together in practice and there was a smoothness to the Redskins' ground game yesterday that has been missing much of this season.



SCORING LEAP—Minnesota's Chuck Foreman catches a touchdown pass in the end zone.

On Hungarian Team

Soccer-Scandal Book a Best Seller

BUDAPEST, Nov. 25 (UPI)—A banned book exposing bribery and corruption in Hungarian soccer is Hungary's most sought best seller.

Since it was confiscated at the request of the former Hungarian national team manager, Endolf Illosvsky, its price has increased from 11 forints (44 cents) to as much as 500 forints (\$20) for a black market copy.

"Some people have gone as far as renting copies out for 50 to 100 forints a day," the Hungarian Communist youth newspaper Magyar Ifjúság said.

The 170-page book, entitled "Why Hungarian Soccer Is Ill," was written by Antal Vegh. It details Hungary's fall from among the top teams to 23rd place in European soccer.

Vegh, a talented but embittered writer, was attacked by the Communist Writers' Union 10 years ago. But none of his earlier works, covering a wide range of topics, caused such a furor as his book on soccer. It was the first book to be confiscated since 1956.

Manipulated Matches

The book claims that corruption is widespread among Hungarian soccer players and team officials, who manipulate matches for personal gain.

"Under the leadership of Illosvsky, Hungary dropped to 23rd place in European soccer. He was not a team manager, but a figure of state," Vegh wrote.

He said that the status of Hungarian soccer players was unclear and their incomes kept secret. Officially their earnings are very low, he wrote. But it was common knowledge that they received premiums from state enterprises, including free apartments.

Stock-Car Title Goes to Allison In 500-Mile Race

ONTARIO, Calif., Nov. 25 (AP)—Bobby Allison cruised to his second grand national stock car triumph of the year yesterday, winning the Times 500-Mile title when a five-way battle for the lead dwindled to a rout in the last 10 miles.

Allison, whose Matador finished 40 seconds in front of David Pearson's Mercury, took the lead for the first time since the opening lap when the green flag signaled the end of the last of three caution periods in the race with 23 laps to go around the 2.5-mile Ontario Motor Speedway.

Only 2 1/2 seconds separated the first five cars, however, until Pearson stopped for a new right rear tire. That left Allison and Gale Yarborough dueling for the lead with Richard Petty and A.J. Foyt close behind.

Foyt's Chevrolet scraped the wall on the third turn of the 187th lap, leaving Petty's Dodge in command of second place in pursuit of Allison. But Petty's car started smoking badly during the 188th lap and he drove it behind the pit wall, leaving Yarborough as Allison's lone threat. But Yarborough was forced to slow with apparent engine trouble and finished third behind Pearson.

Their real incomes, Vegh wrote, were kept secret in order to maintain the impression that there were no professional players in Hungary. This enabled soccer stars to compete in the Olympic Games.

Hungary, with one of the world's best soccer teams in the 1950s and earlier 1960s, failed to qualify for the 1970 and 1974 World Cups. It ended the international season this year with three victories, three defeats and one draw.

Unnamed Sources

Vegh said that he could not name his sources for the bribery charges because he agreed not to do so. He said that Istvan Kutas, president of the Hungarian Soccer Association, advised him not to write a single word on soccer.

"He did not support my gathering material for the book. He did not prohibit, he just tolerated it," Vegh said.

Vegh said that Illosvsky once arranged that a game played by Hungary against a local team in Spain was labeled as a full international match. "There was a financial reason behind this—probably for both the Spaniards and Illosvsky," Vegh wrote.

Illosvsky, who was dropped as Hungarian team manager earlier this year and replaced by former

Heavily star Jozsef Bozskai, called Vegh's charges "unjustified" and succeeded in having the book banned. He also filed a libel suit against Vegh, but Hungarian soccer officials convinced him to withdraw it.

"Illosvsky has long ceased to be able to achieve anything," Vegh said.

Montreal Wins Grey Cup

VANCOUVER, Nov. 25 (AP)—Don Sweet kicked for 14 points and Larry Sherr scored Montreal's only touchdown yesterday on a five-yard run to carry the Alouettes to a 20-7 victory over the Edmonton Eskimos in the Grey Cup clash for the Canadian Football League championship.

Sweet kicked four field goals—a Grey Cup record—plus a conversion and a single for the 14 points.

Edmonton scored first on an eight-yard swing pass from Tom Wilkison to Calvin Harrell in the opening period. That capped a 62-yard drive which took 10 plays, and Dave Cutler's conversion made it 7-0. That was the only time Edmonton was able to score.

Montreal got a single at 5:22 of the second period when Sweet's 50-yard field-goal try bounced into the end zone, where Larry Highbaugh conceded the point.

The Alouettes' Phil Price then recovered a fumble by Edmonton running back Boy Bell at the Eskimos' 24-yard line and ran it to the eight. Two plays later Sherr scored from the five, and Sweet's kick gave Montreal an 8-7 lead.

Dickie Harris intercepted a pass by Toronto's Bruce Lemmerman late in the first half, setting up Sweet's 18-yard field goal with three seconds left on the clock.

Connors Defeats Ashe in S. Africa Tennis

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 25 (UPI)—Top-seed Jimmy Connors defeated fellow American Arthur Ashe, 7-6, 6-3, 6-1, to capture the South African Open Tennis men's singles title today.

The victory gave Connors the title for the second successive year. Last year, he also beat Ashe in the final.

Connors received \$12,000 in prize money. Ashe won \$6,000 and said he looked forward to "many more visits to South Africa."

Ashe opened with strong serves and both men held service until the seventh game, when Connors hit two unplayable passing shots and wrested the game. Ashe retaliated by winning the next game, helped by a superb lob and

a net error by Connors, and they fought on to 6-6 and the tie-breaker, which Connors won.

Ashe Tired

The second set went against serve for the first three games for Connors to lead, 2-1. With games going with the serve, Connors led, 5-3, by the eighth.

Connors, 22, never lost control of the match thereafter, although a determined bid by Ashe paid off briefly in the third game when he broke Connors' serve. But he still trailed, 1-2.

The Wimbledon champion turned on even harder pressure, despite his commanding lead, playing long, powerful drives from the baseline to sail through to a 6-1 victory.

Ashe, 31, appeared to tire in the heat and the strain of Connors' power shots. He netted twice in the ninth game and was passed at the net at 15-40. Nor could he reach a fast forearm return on the half volley from Connors and he lost the set, 6-3.

Connors, 22, never lost control of the match thereafter, although a determined bid by Ashe paid off briefly in the third game when he broke Connors' serve. But he still trailed, 1-2.

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NHL Results

Sunday's Games

New York Rangers 5, Pittsburgh 3 (Polis, Fairbrother, Park; Stenkowski, Butler, Irwin, Middleton; Schock, Apps, Stasenko, Ebbor, Arnesen).
Los Angeles 4, Detroit 1 (Gavin, Goring, Widig, Williams; Liberti).
Buffalo 6, Montreal 4 (Martin 2, Galt, Robert, Luce, Rait; Cournoyer 2, Boudreau, MacInch).
Boston 1, Vancouver 4 (Espino 2, MacIntyre 2, McKee, Sheppard, O'Reilly; Demarco, Lever, Monahan, Boudreau).
Atlanta 4, Philadelphia 3 (Vat, Price, Irschak, Bessal; Clarke, Kiedrich, Kelly).
Minnesota 4, Washington 4 (Parise 2, Bessal, Boucha; Dupes 2, Williams, Atkinson).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Houston 4, Edmonton 3 (Hobbs 2, Labossiere, G. Howe; Patensude 2, Sheehan).
Cleveland 2, Quebec 1 (Kraek, Pinder, Ledue; Lacombe).
New England 3, Chicago 5 (Carleton 2, O'Brien 2, Sheehy, Brain, T. Abrahamson, French; Lidington, Rochon, Popiel, Backstrom, Balmonte).
Michigan 3, Minnesota 3 (Tardif, Mizek, West; Watson, Smith).
Phoenix 3, Winnipeg 1 (Keegan 2, Schuchman; Escota).
Toronto 5, Indianapolis 2 (Machovich 2, Henderson 2, Nedomansky, Faris, Featherstone, Kirk, Eickley; Zarnik, Whitlock).

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Houston 124, Seattle 108 (Mumphrey 27, Tomjanovich 22, Asie 23; Hayward 20, Brown 26).
Washington 111, Los Angeles 108 (Chamber 34, J. Jones 24; Goodrich 23, Allen 26).
Kansas City-Omaha 109, Cleveland 84 (Archibald 37, Wedman 20; Carr 19, Chones 15).
San Francisco 27, Atlanta 24.
Monday's Game
Columbus at New Orleans.

Everybody loves a winner.

Jim Beam

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